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Thorn Aims at Flexibility in EEC

Chairman-Designate Urges Stronger U.S. Ties With Community

By Joseph Fitchett

LUXEMBOURG, July 2 (IHT) — Gaston Thorn, the next administrator of the EEC, says the Common Market has achieved a political cohesiveness that is underestimated in the United States and even in Europe. But, he adds, it must change, radically and urgently, to meet economic challenges.

"Member governments," he said in an interview, "must decide what they want: more European integration, with the increasingly unwieldy present system, or else a more flexible formula of European unity — what some call a 'two-speed Europe' or even 'a la carte Europe' — in which some countries participate in all the programs while others in only a few."

Mr. Thorn, 52, was chosen this week to take over from Roy Jenkins as president of the European Economic Community Commission, starting a five-year term in January. Since Luxembourg took over the rotating EEC presidency yesterday, and he is foreign minister. Mr. Thorn will coordinate policy for member governments until he moves to his new post.

He seemed hardly concerned with the prospect of a turbulent term. He won the job over French objections, as the latest move in a career that includes 35 years in Luxembourg politics. He began as a 15-year-old resistance courier, jailed by the Nazis in occupied Luxembourg. He was a student activist and the

country's youngest parliamentarian. From 1974 to 1979, he was premier.

Mr. Thorn spoke in characteristic rapid-fire French, his soft smile and irony undimmed by an all-night working session. He is slightly built, utterly unimposing in a pinstriped suit and wide, dark tie. At times he toyed with a letter opener and then, to make a point, would leap to his feet and grasp his visitor's arm.

He said the need for EEC reform was urgent because of the looming bankruptcy of the Common Agricultural Policy, as well as Spain's membership application.

'Political Criteria'

"We need to decide whether we can find ways of reinforcing our cooperation and protecting the roots of European unity or else risk diluting what we have achieved," he said. "Until now, we have applied basically political criteria in admitting countries, and now we need to review more closely the economic criteria of our cooperation."

The problems were underscored by Britain's recent campaign to reduce its EEC budget contribution — a precedent that worries Mr. Thorn and many other Europeans. He noted, "It is revealing that British people tend to call it 'the market' while other Europeans call it 'the Community.'" He said Britain's budget case had often emphasized complete equity, which if pushed to extremes, could undermine the political element of the Treaty of Rome.

Formerly viewed as a European federalist, in keeping with the tradition of small countries, Mr. Thorn now believes that a more flexible formula offers the best solution for what he called a "stagnating EEC of equals in which some countries are turning out to be more equal than others."

His new views echo those recently expressed by French and West German leaders, who point to the European Monetary System as a precedent for successfully breaking the previous EEC rule of unanimity. Britain has felt economically unable to join the EMS, but the other eight EEC currencies have stabilized in it.

Mr. Thorn campaigned for the commission leadership by convincing European officials that only French objections were blocking his appointment, talking at length on the telephone in his French, English and German. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing had opposed Thorn, EEC officials say, because he had offended the French president by blocking a series of French candidates for a key post at Radio Luxembourg. Diplomats said the objections were dropped when it was clear that France was alone.

Mr. Thorn, without saying so directly, clearly expects 1981 to offer a chance of settling the fundamentals that European governments have shunned since the original six-member EEC was enlarged in 1973 to include Britain, Denmark and Ireland. By next year, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.K. Announces Plan to Set Up Ulster Assembly

By Ed Blanche

LONDON, July 2 (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government announced today that it wants to set up a new 80-member assembly in Northern Ireland in a fresh bid to restore political stability in the strife-torn British province.

The government stressed in a discussion document, "The prize to be gained in terms of the cohesion of Northern Ireland and the prospects for reconciliation and reconstruction could be a rich one."

But, like the constitutional conference earlier this year that preceded the new blueprint, the initiative is widely expected to founder on the issue of power-sharing between feuding Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Every earlier effort to end the political and sectarian bloodshed that began nearly 11 years ago has collapsed under the weight of Protestant and Catholic refusal to agree to agreement. Northern Ireland has been ruled direct from London since March, 1972, when the provincial parliament was suspended.

The government's compromise proposals contain little to resolve the crucial problem of demands by the Catholic minority for formal guarantees it will share power with the Protestant majority in governing Northern Ireland.

The province's Catholics, who seek the reunification of the province with the neighboring Irish Republic, are outnumbered 2-1 by the million-strong Protestants who would dominate any assembly.

The government said the assembly would have legislative powers over farming, commerce, education, housing, employment, health and social services. London would retain control of security and government spending.

The government stressed in the discussion document that "the principle of consent is the only possible framework" for peace in Northern Ireland, where at least 2,039 men, women and children have been killed since August, 1969.

It emphasized there is a limit to what London can do and that the solution can only come from the province itself. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Suleyman Demirel

Demirel Defeats Censure

Rightists Join In Backing Him

By Marvin Howe

ANKARA, July 2 (NYT) — Premier Suleyman Demirel survived the first major challenge to his seven-month-old pro-Western government today, with the surprise support of the Islamic fundamentalist National Salvation Party in a crucial vote of confidence in the National Assembly. The vote was 227 to 214 in favor of his minority Justice Party government.

Western diplomats expressed hopes that Mr. Demirel's victory would bring a period of relative stability and economic reform, but some questioned whether the premier had to make concessions to the Islamic fundamentalists for their backing.

The vote of confidence followed a move last week by the opposition leader, former Premier Bulent Ecevit, to introduce a motion of censure against the government for its failure to curb worsening terrorism and soaring inflation.

Mr. Demirel's Cabinet appeared doomed earlier in the week when Necmettin Erbakan, the leader of the National Salvation Party, announced "100 percent support" of the censure motion presented by Mr. Ecevit's Republican People's Party and said the Demirel government "should be overthrown."

Mr. Erbakan's party, with its 22 votes, holds the parliamentary balance between the Justice Party with 187 votes and the Republican People's Party with 205.

Justifying his party's turnaround decision to support the Demirel government, a National Salvation Party spokesman said after the vote, "We do not consider it possible to overthrow the present government since no agreement has been achieved on the establishment of a new government."

Relief Bodies to Cut Food to Thai Border

By Iain Guest

GENEVA, July 2 (IHT) — In a sweeping review of their joint Cambodian aid program after the recent border clashes between Vietnam and Thailand, senior officials from the Red Cross and Unicef have decided to start winding down their overall Thai border operation not later than October. They will, however, continue to supply food across the controversial border "land bridges" during the current monsoon.

Officials within the agencies here say that a further review will then take place, with a view to having the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, or other voluntary agencies, take over the care and maintenance of the refugees.

Provocative

The decisions were taken at a meeting in New York last weekend between Charles Egger, deputy executive director of Unicef, and Jean Pierre Hocke, chief of operations of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and appear to have been part of a general reappraisal of the merits of the Thai border operation.

Even before the recent fighting, several officials in the agencies had argued that the operation's high profile was deeply provocative to the regime in Phnom Penh, and that this was compounding the problems of distributing food directly supplied to Cambodia itself.

The weekend meeting is also said to have decided on a series of measures to ensure that food and medical supplies do not get directed onto the black market, or reach Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

As of July 21, the agencies will cease supplying the feeding centers of Nong Pui and Tapprik, on the border south of Aranyaprathet, where 15,000 people have been receiving regular supplies. The area is controlled by Pol Pot forces, and is thought to be the most likely target for any new Vietnamese offensive.

Officials say that it will probably be left to the Thai government to decide whether the Khmer Rouge camps continue to receive food supplies.

Meanwhile, information reaching the agencies' headquarters here indicates that the Thai border operation (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

He Withholds Details on Moscow Visit

Schmidt Awaits Word From Carter on Missile Talks

By Ellen Lentz

BONN, July 2 (NYT) — The West German government expressed hopes today for a positive decision from Washington on involved prospects for East-West negotiations to reduce the number of intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has hinted that the prospective talks would be his major achievement after two days of talks in Moscow.

"Our expectations have been fulfilled," said government spokesman Klaus Bolling in talking to reporters about the exchanges in Moscow Monday and yesterday on the controversial missile issue, on other world problems and on German-Soviet bilateral relations.

Pending a reaction from Washington, Mr. Bolling declined to give details on how talks on missile reduction can be opened.

"We feel that things may be brought into motion," he said. "But don't forget it is the United States and not we who will conduct the negotiations, although the missile issue is of urgent interest to us and to all Europeans."

Because of the overriding importance attached to the American view, Mr. Schmidt immediately dispatched Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Washington to inform President Carter of the results.

Mr. Bolling said Bonn was urgently waiting to hear "how the allies judge our talks." Mr. Genscher stopped over in Paris for a courtesy call on his way to the United States.

[Mr. Carter and Mr. Genscher had a half-hour private meeting, United Press International reported from Washington, and Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said afterward that the United States would study "in a constructive spirit" the Soviet reaction to NATO's proposal for East-West negotiations to reduce the number of nuclear missiles in Europe.]

Moscow's proposal was "worthy of that kind of consideration," Mr. Muskie told reporters. He said that Mr. Carter had found Mr. Genscher's report "valuable and interesting," and that the West German side said the Soviet response was "different from the Kremlin reaction in December, when it rejected a NATO proposal for missile negotiations."

Transport Strike Hurts Portugal

LISBON, July 2 (Reuters) — Portugal's transport system was paralyzed for 8 hours, the national airline TAP grounded by an indefinite strike and the country's merchant fleet tied up by a pay dispute. Thousands of Lisbon commuters were stranded.

The Communist-dominated labor confederation blamed the strikes on "that it described as the rightist government's incompetence." The government is due to debate the TAP pilots' strike — the most expensive of the disputes — tomorrow. The airline crews' union said today that the strike was jeopardizing the jobs of TAP's 10,000 employees.

Madeira, which had chartered a Belgian airliner to maintain its link with the mainland, was isolated from the rest of Portugal today after the Belgian pilots' union forbade the crew from taking part in any strike-breaking action. The Azores chartered a jet from the Danish airline Maersk for the duration of the TAP strike.

U.S. Officials Still Suspect Schmidt's Views on Russia

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, July 2 (NYT)

As West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived here today to brief President Carter on the West German summit in Moscow, administration aides were still suspicious about Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's intentions toward both Moscow and the Western alliance.

At the White House, officials were intrigued by the hint that Mr. Schmidt may have made progress in getting Moscow to agree on new negotiations with the West on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

However, they also expressed concern about reports that Mr. Schmidt, during his talks with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, had again raised the possibility of a freeze in missile deployment.

Yesterday, White House spokesman Jody Powell was asked about the administration's reaction to Mr. Schmidt's performance in Moscow.

The press secretary quickly waved off the question, clearly wanting to avoid rekindling any of the sparks that have flown recently in relations between Washington and Bonn.

U.S. Appears Wary

Although the State Department later said that it viewed Mr. Schmidt's comments in Moscow on Monday "with satisfaction," Mr. Powell's reluctance to discuss the West German leader's controversial mission was symptomatic of the new caution, even wariness, in the administration's dealings with Bonn.

President Carter and other senior U.S. officials have been careful not to criticize the Schmidt-Brezhnev summit, but it is widely known that the administration has had misgivings about the meeting for weeks. A particular concern of Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and other high-level aides was that the summit would jeopardize a North Atlantic Treaty Organization plan for deploying 572 new missiles in Western Europe by 1983.

While Mr. Schmidt is reported to have told Mr. Brezhnev Monday that West Germany remained committed to the new nuclear missiles, some administration aides still believe that, only a few weeks ago, he was prepared to abandon the NATO plan by proposing a mutual freeze on new deployments during his visit to Moscow.

Mr. Schmidt, in public statements and talks last week in Venice with Mr. Carter, has denied that this was his intention. Whether this

was the case, the episode has underscored the growing concern and suspicion in the White House and State Department over West Germany's more assertive and more independent foreign policy style.

Officials in both branches acknowledge that disagreements between Mr. Carter and Mr. Schmidt on such issues as dealing with Moscow and policy in the Middle East have been reinforced by perceptions in Bonn of American inconsistency, particularly in the handling of the Iranian hostage crisis. They also report that, after more than three years, Mr. Carter and Mr. Schmidt have failed to develop a comfortable working relationship and that other senior American aides, such as Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Powell, are disliked by their counterparts in Bonn.

But the basic problem in the relationship, several officials maintained, is the growing divergence in Washington and Bonn's policies toward Moscow.

In the view of many official visitors from West Germany, doubts in Bonn over the capacity of American leadership have made it difficult for Mr. Schmidt to muster domestic support for retaliating against Moscow for its intervention in Afghanistan.

However, a high-ranking national (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

missile question in his talks with the Kremlin leaders, even going to the extent of holding, at his own request, a two-hour session with Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov.

"The defense minister is a politician, a ranking Politburo member, and not just a soldier, and therefore the chancellor felt it was essential to talk to him directly," Mr. Bolling said in explaining the unusual exchange.

One-Sided Freeze

The chancellor earlier this year kindled concern in Washington when he proposed that both East and West refrain from installing new nuclear weapons in Europe while negotiations on missile control are held. He later explained that he had in mind a freeze on the Russian side, asking the Kremlin to interrupt installing new SS-20 missiles in the three-year period until U.S. missiles are ready for deployment in late 1983.

In Moscow, he said, he had found "no new proselytes" for his suggestion, an indication that the Russians are not ready at this juncture to call for a halt in their missile program.

In the view of officials who followed the Moscow talks, the new element that emerged from the chancellor's mission was seen to lie in an apparent Russian willingness to drop earlier preconditions they set before entering into talks with NATO.

That would mean either side could continue with its original plans for missile deployment while the other side refrains from installing new missiles, or the two sides could agree on an eventual control agreement.

Moscow Rejects Pullout

MOSCOW, July 2 (NYT) — The Soviet Union again rejected demands to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, saying it would do so only after all outside aid to the rebels ceases and their camps in Pakistan are closed down.

The statement said the only acceptable political solution to the crisis would be one that left the Marxist government in Kabul firmly in power.

The statement also denounced a suggestion made by President Carter in Yugoslavia last week for an arrangement to return Afghanistan to nonaligned status.

Pretoria Defends Angola Raid

Says 360 Guerrillas Killed, Civilians Spared

ONDANGWA, South-West Africa, July 2 (NYT) — Commanders of a three-week South African raid into Angola gave an account of the operation today that differed sharply with the version presented by Angola at an emergency session of the United Nations Security Council last week.

A party of 80 newsmen and diplomats was flown more than 1,000 miles from Pretoria to view tons of captured arms and to hear a briefing on the raid by Maj. Gen. Jan Geldenhuys, commander of the 24,000-man South African military force in this disputed territory. After 65 years of South African rule, the United Nations is attempting to move the territory to independence under a government representing its predominantly black population of 900,000.

The general's account of the raid, the most ambitious venture by South African forces since their ill-fated intervention in the Angolan civil war, was sketchy. However, he said that the assault was directed exclusively at the guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization, who use bases inside Angola for hit-and-run attacks on targets inside South-West Africa, known as the United Nations as Namibia.

Angola claimed that more than 620 civilians and dozens of Angolan soldiers were killed in the raid

and that several villages in the southern tier of the country were occupied. But Gen. Geldenhuys said that care had been taken to avoid civilians and the Angolan armed forces, which he said had clashed with the South Africans on only two occasions, both times after contact had been initiated by the Angolans.

He said that at least 360 guerrillas had been killed in the operation, 200 in initial assaults on the guerrilla headquarters that began June 10 and the others in "mopping-up" operations later. South African casualties were given as 17 killed.

The raid into Angola, said to have been completed last weekend, was presented today as a pre-emptive strike. Gen. Geldenhuys said that after declining successes and heavy casualties last year the guerrilla command had dubbed 1980 a "year of action" and made plans for the insurgents, whose numbers he estimated at under 8,000, to make major new gains.

He said the South African operation had set the guerrillas back severely, delaying plans for a new offensive by at least several months. The South Africans, using armored cars, infantry battalions and helicopters, as well as strikes by Impala jet fighters, had hit command posts, troop bunkers and weapons caches.

Kennedy Sets New Conditions for Supporting Carter

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, July 2 (NYT)

Sen. Edward Kennedy said yesterday that he could support President Carter in the general election if the administration moves swiftly against the recession. But if it does not, he said, the Democratic nomination should be worth little to either of them.

Sen. Kennedy's momentary concession of a circumstance in which he would back Mr. Carter was sandwiched in an interview between declarations that he, and not Mr. Carter, would be chosen at the Democratic National Convention in August in New York City. "I intend to be the nominee," he said.

Remarkers that none of his own supporters had personally urged him to quit the race since the primaries ended three weeks ago, with Mr. Carter having won more than 300 more delegates than the 1,666 necessary for nomination. Sen. Kennedy said changing circumstances gave him a hope in an "uphill battle."

Need for Jobs

Interviewed in his Senate office, he said that the key constituencies of the Democratic Party were now calling for a change in June 10 speech urging a \$12.6-billion jobs program for major anti-recession expenditures.

He cited calls from the congressional Black Caucus, from big-city Democratic mayors and, yesterday, from Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO. Sen. Kennedy

replied for a copy of Mr. Kirkland's speech text and said the passage, "What America needs today is the stimulus of a massive jobs-creation program."

Sen. Kennedy said there was nothing Mr. Carter or his administration could do that would persuade him to drop out of the race before the national convention.

He insisted he was staying in because of his belief in the party's obligations to its traditional constituents, not because of any personal dislike of Mr. Carter.

Sen. Kennedy said, "My campaign has really been devoid of any personal rancor or any personal criticism." The senator, who was at the White House yesterday for the signing of trucking deregulation legislation, said his characterization of Mr. Carter as "a clone of Ronald Reagan," was only an attack on Mr. Carter's economic policies, not a personal attack.

Some of Sen. Kennedy's campaign aides have said one value in his continuing candidacy is that it will cement support for another run in 1984, but Sen. Kennedy said that such considerations had never been in his mind.

"My family has learned a very cruel lesson of both history and fate," he said. "I don't spend much time thinking with regards to distances in the future."

He insisted that it was economic issues that "are the most important in bringing the Democratic Party together in a winning coalition, regardless of who the nominee is going to be."

He said he told Mr. Carter, when they met at the White House last month, that he would support him in efforts to cure the recession and its impact on "hundreds of thousands, millions of unemployed people, men and women."

Yesterday the senator complained of "increasing unemployment as a result of high interest rates and the economic policy that has been fashioned by this administration."

"I would welcome the opportunity to work with the administration" on developing and adopting anti-recession measures, he said. "I believe then, and only then will the Democratic nomination be of value, as unacceptable as the Reagan alternative is."

"It's absolutely essential," he maintained, "that if the Democratic Party is to be successful in the fall, it's going to have to return to its fundamental commitments and concerns — compassion, generosity, commitment to these human needs."

MEXICO CITY, July 2 (AP) — Mexico is suspending all flight permits for U.S. hurricane-tracking aircraft while it investigates allegations that the "seeding" of hurricanes has contributed to the drought in northern Mexico, Foreign Minister Jorge Cavasana announced yesterday.

A number of government weather specialists recently charged that one of the reasons for the severe drought in the northern Mexican states was that U.S. planes were seeding hurricanes with chemicals to cause the storms to dissipate or change course. The United States said that its planes stopped seeding hurricanes in 1971.

But Senator Intends to Get Nomination

C.P. Snow Is Dead at 74; Was Novelist, Scientist

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK, July 2 (NYT) — C. P. Snow, 74, the British novelist, playwright and scientist, died yesterday at his home in London.

Lord Snow, who was made a life peer in 1964, was the author of 25 books of fiction and nonfiction, five plays and numerous articles.

A liberal humanist whose perceptive novels dealt with power and conscience in a managerial society and at the top level of British politics, Charles Percy Snow depicted a milieu of which he was an intimate and exhilarating part. Although not to the Establishment born, he adapted to it after his fashion; and it, in turn, adopted him after its fashion.

Although he wrote on many subjects, both his first novel, "Death Under Sail," published in 1932, and his last, "A Coat of Varnish," which was brought out last year, were murder mysteries.

Final Novel

But Charles Scribner Jr., his publisher, said of the last novel: "It's not so much a crime novel as a novel involving crime. The point Lord Snow is making is that even in the most fashionable neighborhoods, a grisly crime can be perpetrated by a member of the community. Civilization, as the title of the book indicates, is only a coat of varnish. It's a pessimistic book in a way."

Lord Snow was a physicist who became a novelist and a novelist who found time to become an important official in the Ministry of Labor, a Civil Service commissioner, a deputy in the Ministry of Technology, a director of the enormous English Electric Co., a member of the House of Lords, a popular lecturer and an incisive critic of an educational system that he believed spilt culture artificially into scientific and literary compartments.

Because he expressed himself so aptly on so many subjects, he came to be regarded as a panoramic sage. It was a role he enjoyed while



Lord Snow

insisting that his true vocation was writing fiction.

Lord Snow's masterwork was "Strangers and Brothers," a sequel of 11 novels that began appearing in 1940. A panorama of middle- and upper-middle-class English society since 1920, the precisely, often poetically, written books were strong on plot and narrative and nuances of power politics.

The novels focused on two philosophical questions: "What are men alone, and how, through common experiences, are they brothers?" and "How much of what we are is due to accident of class and time, and how much is due to something innate and unalterable within ourselves?"

Lord Snow's people did not agonize over these questions abstractly, but considered them in terms of everyday living. This realism caused him to be regarded as "old hat" by critics who thought the mid-20th-century novel should concern man's angst, anomie and "accidia" — themes generally stressed by the existentialists — or man's sexuality.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

OAU Meeting Is Forum

Mozambique, Morocco Squabble over W. Sahara

By Leon Dash

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, July 2 (UPI) — Mozambican President Samora Machel and Moroccan Prime Minister Moustapha Bouabid traded bitter insults today over the increasingly volatile issue of Morocco's role in a four-year war with western Sahara guerrillas.

Mr. Machel led the attack at the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity by accusing Morocco of engaging in a "genocidal" and "parasitical" colonial expansion of its borders at the expense of the western Sahara people.

Mr. Bouabid, who is here representing Morocco's King Hassan II, then denounced Mozambique for hypocritically maintaining "economic, technical and cultural ties with the racist regime of Pretoria," South Africa.

The western Sahara Polisario guerrillas have been fighting Moroccan troops since Spain ceded its former Sahara colony to Morocco and Mauritania in 1976. Mauritania dropped out of the fighting last August.

The long war has represented a major failure of the OAU's mediation efforts. The administration of President Carter recently substantially increased arms sales to Morocco. The move has been interpreted by a large number of African countries as giving financial support to Morocco at the expense of the warring

to continue the war. The Polisario guerrillas are heavily backed by Algeria with Soviet weapons.

The western Sahara issue has been a particularly touchy subject at this OAU summit as the Polisario guerrillas, supported by at least 16 of the 50 OAU governments, have applied for admission to the organization as the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic.

Morocco has threatened to withdraw from the OAU — the first time any member has done so in the organization's 17-year history — if the Polisario guerrillas' government in exile is allowed to join the organization as a sovereign state.

In a scathing speech that was repeatedly interrupted by applause by some 1,000 delegates, Mr. Machel said the OAU must not remain silent in the face of Morocco's "invasion and occupation of the western Sahara" while conducting "a war of extermination."

Under Portugal, Mozambique developed strong economic ties to South Africa that persist today. In his sarcastic rejoinder, which concentrated on Mr. Machel, Mr. Bouabid referred to the Mozambican leader as "Mr. Decolonizer" and "Mr. Savior of Mozambique."

"I would not be surprised," continued Mr. Bouabid, "if Mr. Machel went to South Africa for medical treatment."

Britain Announces Plan To Create Ulster Assembly

(Continued from Page 1)

war-weary people of Northern Ireland.

It stated: "It must therefore be in the interests of the majority community, desiring as it does, stability and the fruits that can bring, to accept institutions that offer opportunities of participation to the minority."

"Equally, it must be in the interests of the minority community... to join wholeheartedly in making these institutions work."

The document offers two options for Catholic participation in government, but these fall far short of the demands of the main Catholic party, the Social Democratic and Labor Party, for a guaranteed number of Cabinet-level seats in any provincial administration.

Party leader John Hume warned Mrs. Thatcher in May that the Social Democratic and Labor Party will reject any plans for a Protestant-dominated provincial Council.

His party seeks eventual reunification with the Republic, anathema to the self-styled "Loyalist" Protestants who fear being swallowed up by Ireland's 3.5 million Catholics.

The proposals will also receive no support from the overwhelmingly Catholic Republic's government in Dublin, which believes that devolving any measure of autonomy to Northern Ireland will block Dublin's aim of reunification and will increase up the conflict.

[The Irish Republic government today said that it should be consulted on any plans for the future of Northern Ireland, United Press International reported from Dublin.]

[In a brief statement, Dublin called on the British government to publish a statement supporting reunification for the divided island.]

The first option set out gives any party represented in the assembly, and winning a certain proportion of the popular vote, a seat in the ruling executive. This body could be formed by direct election, election by the assembly or the allocation of seats on the basis of their strength in the assembly.

Albanian Pretender Gets Asylum in Egypt

CAIRO, July 2 (Reuters) — King

Leka I, pretender to the throne of Albania has joined the growing list of exiled royalty and deposed rulers granted political asylum in Egypt.

Leka, son of former king Zog of Albania who died in exile in 1961, yesterday met Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and officials said today that he had received asylum as an expression "of the supreme humanitarian values derived from the tolerant creed of Islam." Among those he joins in Egyptian exile are the deposed shah of Iran, King Idris of Libya and former Yemeni President Abdullah Salal.

Gold or Diamond

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PAPAL GESTURE — Pope John Paul II greets a crowd Wednesday beneath the statue of Christ overlooking Rio de Janeiro. He also visited a slum and gave his gold ring to the poor.

Effort to Unblock Autonomy Negotiations

New Mideast Talks Start in Washington

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UPI) — A new effort to get the deadlocked Palestinian autonomy talks moving again began here today and President Carter was expected to tell the negotiators that a quick renewal of the talks is vital to progress toward peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Carter's special Middle East envoy, Sol Linowitz, met chief negotiators Yosef Burg, the Israeli interior minister, and Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian foreign minister, in a Washington hotel. Reliable sources said that Mr. Carter was to see the three at the White House later in the day.

The three negotiators were starting two days of discussions on ways to resume the talks on creating a system of limited self-government for the Palestinian inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Talks Resumed

The negotiations, which had a May 26 target date for completion, were resumed in mid-May when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat abruptly rejected continuing the marathon negotiating sessions that had been agreed to in separate presidential meetings here with him and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Since, U.S. officials have put strong emphasis on getting the negotiations restarted. Spurring the U.S. effort have been fears that continued delay, coupled with such developments as increasing Arab-Israeli violence on the West Bank and the move of Western Europe toward open support of the Palestine Liberation Organization, could scuttle the chances for an autonomy accord.

The Egyptians have been reserved about saying whether the talks here will result in renewed negotiations, but U.S. and Israeli officials have been more openly optimistic. Mr. Burg, meeting reporters yesterday, replied to questions about a resumption by saying: "I presume that will be the case. I am here for this purpose."

He also said he was willing to remain in Washington beyond the scheduled two days of discussions to keep negotiating "nonstop if necessary" if it would produce a way to make a new start on the autonomy talks.

Not Substantive

However, he cautioned that the meeting had the deal not with the many substantive problems at issue in the autonomy talks, but with such questions as when and where the negotiations should be resumed.

In halting the talks, Mr. Sadat cited the introduction of legislation in the Israeli parliament that would declare Jerusalem an undivided city and the permanent capital of the Jewish state.

Under the Camp David accords, the status of Jerusalem is to be decided at a later stage of the peace

process. However, it has become an issue in the autonomy talks because of Israeli and Egyptian differences over whether the approximately 100,000 Palestinians living in East Jerusalem should be allowed to vote for the self-governing authority on the West Bank.

Mr. Linowitz is understood to have worked out a formula that would permit both sides to reserve their bargaining positions on Jerusalem while proceeding to other issues. The hope is that such an agreement will emerge from the meeting here.

Even if the autonomy negotiations do resume, there is no sign of a potential breakthrough on such questions as the degree of self-governing power that will be granted to the Palestinians and the extent to which Israel will control security in the disputed territories.

If anything, U.S. officials fear, the resolution of these issues has been made even more difficult by recent events on both sides of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Arab-world opponents of the U.S.-sponsored Camp David process have been encouraged by West European moves toward support of the PLO and condemnation of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories to call for stiffened resistance against the autonomy talks. That has forced Egypt to insist that any agreement must include the

eventual right of the Palestinians to form their own state.

On the other side, the Begin government also has refused to make any concessions.

Yesterday, Mr. Burg strongly implied that Israel believes Mr. Sadat's real reason in halting the talks was not anger over the proposed Jerusalem legislation but an attempt to push the United States into putting pressure on the Israelis for concessions.

He also made it clear that there is growing suspicion in the Begin government of the Carter administration.

Special UN Session Requested

UNITED NATIONS, New York, July 2 (Reuters) — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has received a formal request to convene an emergency session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestine question, his spokesman said today.

The official said the request was delivered yesterday to Mr. Waldheim by the chief UN delegate of Senegal, Fallou Kane, in Freetown, Sierra Leone, where both men were attending the Organization of African Unity summit meeting.

Mr. Kane is chairman of the UN Committee on Palestinian Rights.

Mr. Waldheim would call the session as soon as a majority of members agreed, the spokesman said. July 22 is the expected date.

'Neutralization' Feared

Pentagon Leader Warns Europe About Russians

PARIS, July 2 (UPI) — Defense Secretary Harold Brown warned yesterday that any "neutralization" of Western Europe because of a loss of confidence in the United States would lead to its domination by the Soviet Union.

Mr. Brown also said that "if we repeat the history of the years 1935 through 1938, war could come."

The statements, at a time when there have been U.S.-European disputes over how to respond to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, were made in an interview on French television. It was broadcast the day after Mr. Brown's departure following a meeting with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Asked whether he feared some neutralization of Western Europe, Mr. Brown replied, "That is an area of potential concern."

'Surrender' Feared

He said that in visits to leaders in West Germany, Britain and Italy — as well as France — in the last six weeks "I have heard concerns expressed that the United States is becoming weaker, is losing its influence in world affairs. If that mistaken belief... is widely adopted in Europe, it could lead to a neutral-

ization which would really be just another term for a surrender to Soviet domination, because Europe really has no much choice in this matter."

"I do not believe that, given the enormous Soviet military force, Europe can by itself sustain political independence."

Mr. Brown said that war could come if the policies of appeasement and division that were carried out in Europe in the years before World War II were repeated.

He said that to restore European confidence "we Americans are counting on our strength, and we also intend to act strongly in the political domain."

In response to allegations that the United States had abandoned its allies, Mr. Brown said: "The allies who have given up their freedom did it in spite of the United States, not because of the United States. It is not possible for the United States to place more importance on the security and freedom of a country than does that country itself."

He also said that, because of other Soviet challenges outside Europe, there should be "an alliance strategy, sharing the effort both in Europe and in the Indian Ocean-Southwest Asia area."

Hua, Carter Talks Seen Next Week

2 Leaders to Attend Memorial for Ohira

By William Chapman

TOKYO, July 2 (UPI) — President Carter and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng are expected to meet in Tokyo next week during a gathering of leaders attending the funeral of Premier Masayoshi Ohira.

The Japanese foreign ministry announced tonight that Mr. Hua would attend the Ohira funeral on Wednesday, paving the way for the first face-to-face meeting between him and Mr. Carter.

Although no arrangements for such a meeting were disclosed, it is believed that they will get together on the morning after the funeral before both leaders return to their respective countries.

The announcement yesterday that Mr. Carter would attend Ohira's funeral suddenly elevated what was destined to be a routine and low-level national day of mourning into a gathering of leaders from several countries.

Pleased by Decision

The Japanese government was delighted with Mr. Carter's decision to attend, explaining to reporters that it demonstrated a new importance Washington attaches to relations with Japan, which has often felt ignored in both matters of protocol and substance by U.S. leaders.

There also was speculation that Mr. Carter's visit would produce a quick round of discussions on the sensitive issue of the unending surge of Japanese automobile exports to the U.S. market.

U.S. officials in Tokyo said that they knew of no plans for any substantive talks on such issues as car exports during Mr. Carter's short visit.

The visit, said Ambassador Mike Mansfield, "should be just to observe the amenities" of a memorial service for the deceased chief of state.

At first, the White House had indicated that Mr. Carter would not attend and the Japanese had prepared for a discreet and low-level national ceremony. The Chinese held back on announcing their delegation, waiting for a signal about whether Mr. Carter would attend.

Friendship Emphasized

Mr. Mansfield acknowledged that he urged Mr. Carter to come because, he said today, the two leaders had enjoyed a "close personal friendship." The visit, he added, will show that Mr. Carter recognizes Japan "as an important partner."

Besides Mr. Hua and Mr. Carter, Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and prominent officials from 21 countries will come, but no heads of state from European countries will attend.

Most countries will be represented by second-level officials. The Soviet Union will be represented by its ambassador to Japan, Dmitri Polyanski.

Although the final details have not been announced, Mr. Carter's visit is expected to last less than 24 hours. He will arrive around noon, in time for the afternoon ceremony, and attend a reception given later by Japan's acting premier.

Any substantive discussions probably would be held the following morning, before Mr. Carter departs for a vacation in Georgia.

Ohira, who governed Japan for 18 months, died of a heart attack June 12, just as his Liberal Democratic Party was heading into a crucial parliamentary election, which it won by a big majority.

Party leaders have been wrangling in private ever since the June 22 election over a plan for choosing Ohira's successor. The tentative plan calls for a new premier to be chosen around July 14 in a vote of Liberal Democratic members of the Diet (parliament).

According to Mr. Mansfield and Japanese officials, Mr. Carter and Ohira had developed a warm friendship during their infrequent meetings. Ohira, who was 70, had returned from a state visit to Washington a month before he died and met with Mr. Carter at the 1979 summit conference and at during a state visit last year.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Ex-President Maintains Bolivia Election Lead

LA PAZ, July 2 (AP) — Former President Hernan Siles Zuzzo, who heads a leftist coalition, strengthened his lead in the presidential race as ballot counting continued yesterday, but he was running far short of the majority needed for direct election.

If none of the 13 presidential candidates receives a majority from Sunday's voting, the congress will elect a president from the top three vote-getters. Rumors persist that rightist army officers would block the selection of Mr. Siles, who leads the Popular Democratic Union.

Unofficial returns based on about 45 percent of the ballots gave Mr. Siles 303,169 votes, or 33.4 percent. The official count was not expected to be reported before July 19. Meanwhile, election-related violence continued in La Paz and other cities, with a number of bombings and at least one serious injury reported.

Belgrade Newspaper Attacks Writer Djilas

BELGRADE, July 2 (UPI) — Belgrade's leading newspaper published an attack today on prominent dissident author and former government figure Milovan Djilas, who denied the charges in the article and said it was part of a tough campaign against dissenters by the post-Tito government.

Mr. Djilas, 69, a former vice president who was stripped of his power in 1954 and jailed for nine years for supporting a Western-style pluralistic democracy, said the Politika article marked a new campaign leading to his arrest. He speculated that the attack was triggered by his recent interviews with Newsweek, CBS News and West Germany's Der Spiegel magazine.

The article accused Mr. Djilas of working for outsiders in an effort to undermine the system, and of having bank accounts opened for him by those employers. "There is no anti-Yugoslav campaign in which Djilas was not involved," it said. Mr. Djilas said his latest work, a book on Tito, who died May 4, is about to be published.

U.S. House Backs Medals for Olympic Team

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP) — The House voted 375 to 28 yesterday to give 650 gold medals to U.S. athletes barred from competing in the Moscow Olympics by President Carter's call for a boycott of the Summer Games. It would be the largest number of medals Congress has ever ordered struck.

Rep. Bruce Vento, D-Minn., a main sponsor of the bill, said the medals would "recognize the sacrifice these athletes have to endure." The Senate also was expected to approve the bill, which would authorize \$50,000 to strike gold-plated medals for Mr. Carter to give to athletes selected for the U.S. summer team.

The bill was supported by Mr. Carter, who initiated the boycott because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Several congressmen, some of whom voted against the measure, have criticized the frequent striking of congressional medals as wasteful, but none spoke in opposition to the Olympic medals bill.

India Cool to Peking Plan on Border Dispute

NEW DELHI, July 2 (UPI) — India suggested today that its long-standing border dispute with China be settled sector by sector and not in the package deal proposed by Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping of China, but an official characterized the proposal as a positive step after years of no progress in the dispute.

Mr. Deng said recently that "both countries should make concessions. China in the east sector and India in the west sector, on the basis of the actually controlled border line, so as to solve the Sino-Indian boundary question in a package plan."

Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao told the Indian Parliament in response to lawmakers who asked for the government's reaction to the proposal, that New Delhi does not accept Peking's view that China would make a concession by giving up territory that it alleges was illegally incorporated into India.

96 Dead, Crime on Rise in U.S. Heat Wave

DALLAS, July 2 (UPI) — Nearly 100 deaths now have been linked to intense heat in the U.S. Southwest, while rising crime, fears of water shortages, buckling highways, and the prospect of higher poultry and livestock prices added to the misery.

Of 96 deaths, authorities in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri reported that 51 were directly attributable to the heat and the rest were said to be heat-related. Records were set for the ninth straight day yesterday in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, with a high of 109 degrees Fahrenheit. In Wichita Falls, Texas, it was 113 degrees at midday.

A Dallas police spokesman said that crime had risen markedly because of the heat. In Kansas, some concrete highways were bursting, and Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, 2.7 million fowl have died. The heat reportedly killed cattle in Texas as well. "There definitely will be a shortage and it will push the price up," said Judy Kimbrell of the Arkansas Poultry Federation.

Court Sentences 7 Thais For Abusing Boat People

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, July 2 (NYT) — Seven Thai fishermen were sentenced today to prison terms ranging from 8 to 24 years last Wednesday for the rape of five Vietnamese refugees, the youngest a girl of 12, on the high seas, and robbery of the more than 80 "boat people" on the same boat as the women.

Murder charges also have been filed, but witnesses "these" beatings of several men on the boat found temporary asylum in Malaysia and were not available to the court in Songkhla, southern Thailand, where the trial took place.

The sentences marked the first punishment meted out in the continuing wave of piracy, murder, rape and robbery of refugees heading for southern Thailand and northern Malaysia.

The five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines — are preparing for a possible meeting soon to discuss joint measures against what a senior Asian diplomat has called "these" boat people.

Last month the International Red Cross estimated that "one out of two Vietnamese refugees falls a victim to pirates once or even several times while at sea and... 40 percent do not reach port alive."

A group of refugees in the large Songkhla camp, which questions all arrivals, has compiled the following statistics for the first half of last month:

A total of 27 boats arrived, carrying 976 passengers. Twenty-six of the boats had been attacked by pirates. Of the 340 women among the passengers, 43 said that they had been raped, many repeatedly.

During May, 41 boats reached the camp, of which 36 had been attacked. Of 384 women, 126 said they had been raped.

Savagery

The refugee group has prepared a series of reports with identification of pirate boats and other evidence that could lead to the arrest of pirates. But little official interest has been shown in the documents — which are described as "a collection of savagery and sexual violence, kidnappings, wanton cruelty in view of the children of the victims, and murder by various weapons — and officials of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

U.S. Officials Wary of Bonn

(Continued from Page 1)

security aide, reflecting a common-held view, contended that Schmidt has exploited Europe doubts about Mr. Carter to avoid a firm line with Moscow.

Another view, noting West Germany's exposed security position, contended Europe and its growing economic and political links with East Germany and other Soviet bloc nations, the aide contended that the was a strong impulse in Bonn to "détente" in Europe.

Other officials were less critical of Mr. Schmidt's diplomatic reaction to Afghanistan, pointing to Mr. Schmidt's successful effort to keep West German athletes from attending the Moscow Olympics. At the same time, State Department specialists acknowledged that Schmidt-Brezhnev summit, together with the new trade and energy deal, resulting from the meeting, would put a major dent in the administration's campaign for suspending Western economic and political links with Moscow until Soviet troops are withdrawn from Afghanistan.

Exceptions Not Spelled Out

Supreme Court Requires Most U.S. Trials Be Open

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UPI) — The Supreme Court ruled 7-1 today that criminal trials must be open to the press and public unless there is an "overriding interest" in closing them.

Chief Justice Warren Burger, denying the court's opinion, said there is no specific provision in the Constitution guaranteeing access to trials. But he said: "We hold that the right to attend criminal trials is implicit in the guarantees of the First Amendment without the freedom to attend such trials, which people have exercised for centuries, important aspects of freedom of speech and of the press could be vitiated."

The majority declined to enumerate the circumstances under which a trial could be closed except to say that "absent an overriding interest articulated in the findings, the trial of a criminal case must be open to the public."

No 'Absolute Rights'

In a footnote, Justice Burger cautioned that "our holding today does not mean the First Amendment rights of the public and representatives of the press are absolute."

He said reasonable restrictions may be imposed in some situations where a courtroom is overcrowded.

The decision came one year to the day after the court ruled in the Gannett Newspapers case that judges have wide discretion to close pretrial hearings when all sides agree, a decision that provoked a storm of controversy.

Today's case was brought to the Supreme Court by newspapers in Richmond, Va., after their reporters were barred from the September, 1976, murder trial of John Paul Stevenson on the ground that news accounts might prejudice the jurors. Mr. Stevenson was accused in the stabbing death of a local motel manager.

Trial Was Closed

At the request of Mr. Stevenson's lawyer, Judge Richard Taylor closed the trial, which was the fourth attempt to try the Baltimore man. Mr. Stevenson was then acquitted and set free.

In that specific case, Mr. Burger wrote, the trial judge made no findings to support closure; no inquiry was made as to whether alternative solutions would have met the need to ensure fairness; there was no recognition of any right under the Constitution for the public or press to attend the trial.

In this case, Burger wrote, "There was no suggestion that any problems with witnesses could not have been dealt with by their exclusion from the courtroom or their sequestration during the trial."

Only Justice William Rehnquist dissented, on the ground that there is no constitutional provision that barred the Virginia judge from closing the trial.

Justice Lewis Powell, who is from Virginia, did not take part in the case.

Additional Rulings

In other decisions today:

- The court upheld Congress's use of its spending power to create programs to remedy discrimination against minorities. The 6-3 ruling was on a case challenging a 1977 law setting aside 10 percent of federal public works money for minority contractors.

- In a setback for efforts to reduce on-the-job exposure to hazardous chemicals, the court ruled 5-4 that federal law does not require "absolute" safety in the workplace. The majority upheld a decision blocking an attempt by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to set stricter limits on exposure to benzene — a suspected cancer-causing chemical.

Eskimos Demand Resource Rights

GODTHAAB, Greenland, July 2 (AP) — Leaders representing the 100,000 Eskimos of Greenland, the United States and Canada ended a four-day convention today and demanded a ban on all oil and mineral concessions in their Arctic homelands until the United States and Canada settle Eskimo claims on the resources.

The North Americans joined in a treaty with Greenland's 41,000 Eskimos, now self-governing under the Danish crown, for a moratorium on new concessions and a renegotiation of old ones, including uranium exploration, in Greenland.

The Greenlanders share with Denmark a veto over the use of the resources of their territory. A Danish nuclear research body is scheduled to complete uranium prospecting near Narsaq in southern Greenland this summer. Finn Lynge, Greenlandic representative to the European Economic Community, said that Greenland would oppose, on grounds of pollution effects, any exploitation of the Narsaq deposit, estimated to be the largest in the EEC outside France.

Cosmos-1191 Launched

MOSCOW, July 2 (UPI) — The Soviet Union launched the 1191st satellite in its Cosmos series into an elongated elliptical orbit today. Tass reported, saying that "scientific equipment intended to continue outer space exploration" was on board.

Scars of Vietnam in U.S. Are Healing, Carter Says

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, July 2 (NYT) — President Carter paid quiet tribute to Vietnam veterans yesterday, vowing that the "painful" divisions "wounded by the war" were ending.

"A nation healing is a good sight," he said. "I am proud to be president of a country that is healing the wounds of the Vietnam War."

Appearing before an audience of about 150 congressmen, representatives of veterans' organizations and men who served in Vietnam, several of them in wheelchairs, Mr. Carter said: "A long and painful process has brought us to this moment today. Our nation was divided by this war. For too long we tried to put that division behind us by forgetting the Vietnam War and, in the process, we ignored those who bravely answered their nation's call."

"Over the last 2 1/2 years I have encouraged and I have been heartened to witness an enormous change in the attitude of Americans towards those who served in Vietnam."

"We are ready at last to acknowledge more deeply and also more publicly the debt which we can never fully pay to those who served."

The design and construction of the two-acre memorial — to be located in Constitution Gardens, near the Lincoln Memorial — will cost about \$2.5 million, which is being raised entirely through donations. The federal government was asked only to provide the land.

The design concept for the memorial calls for a landscaped setting with sculpture that will symbolize the experience of American troops in Vietnam. A competition will be announced soon for designers and artists. The memorial will include the names of all 57,661 Americans who died in the war.

"We do not seek to make any statement about the correctness of the war," said Jan Scruggs, a former Vietnam infantryman, who heads

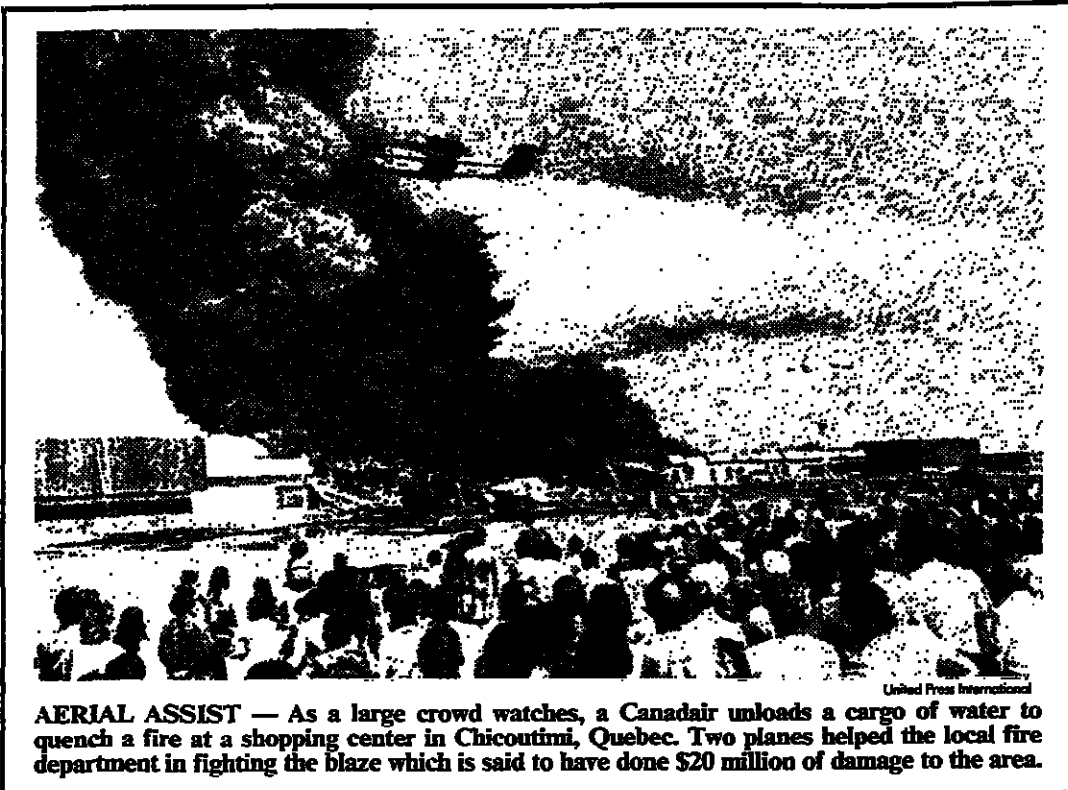
20 Nations Give World Food Aid Of \$1.2 Billion

LONDON, July 2 (AP) — An agreement to feed the world's hungry millions took effect yesterday.

The 20 member nations of the world wheat pact pledged \$1.2 billion in food or cash to buy grain. They will provide \$850 million worth of food donations, mainly wheat, and the rest in long-term cash loans at low interest.

The United States is the largest contributor, with \$670 million. The rest is being donated or financed by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, the nine nations of the European Common Market, Finland, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Spain, the newest member.

The new pact nearly doubles the amount of the last convention, which expired Monday.



AERIAL ASSIST — As a large crowd watches, a Canadair unloads a cargo of water to quench a fire at a shopping center in Chicoutimi, Quebec. Two planes helped the local fire department in fighting the blaze which is said to have done \$20 million of damage to the area.

Lyrics Revive Deep-Seated Complaints

Disunity Chorus Greets Canada's Anthem

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, July 2 (NYT) — Rocked by divisive political, economic and cultural forces, Canada tried to enhance its unity yesterday by proclaiming an official national anthem — but there was no agreement on the lyrics.

In a ceremony on the green lawn in front of the Parliament buildings, Governor General Edward Schreyer marked the country's 113th birthday by signing a law making "O Canada" the official national anthem for the first time. The 100-year-old song has been sung for a long time as an unofficial anthem, and on Friday it was passed by Parliament after some 17 years of dispute and 14 bills.

The dispute continues. The words sung yesterday on Canada's national holiday are tentative because the

political parties only agreed to a truce in time for yesterday's ceremony and will be back squabbling over the words next fall.

Canadians were asked to join the thousands gathered in front of Parliament in singing the anthem in a display of patriotism not frequent in a country that is difficult about national sentiment and often finds regional loyalties easier to express.

Divisions in Unity

Mr. Schreyer and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau appealed for unity, then, after a flourish of trumpets, the singing began under the leadership of a choir.

There had been much debate over whether the choir should sing first in English or in French. Finally, in what one commentator called "a typically Canadian solution," the choir was divided into two and sang the two versions at the same time. The result was confusing, particularly for those in the crowd who tried to sing in English but did not know the new words.

"O Canada" is a French song originally and was sung for the first time on June 24, 1880, in Quebec City at a gathering of French Canadians celebrating St. Jean Baptiste Day. June 24 has since become the "national" holiday of Quebec and "O Canada" is conspicuously absent from the festivities.

What became the generally accepted English version was composed in 1908 by an English-speaker

ing lawyer in Montreal. It has no connection with the French version except that the two are supposed to be talking about the same country.

The phrase "stand on guard for thee" occurs five times and in an attempt to alleviate the repetitiveness, two have been replaced by "God keep our land glorious and free." These words in turn have led to other disputes.

Old Objections

But even words not changed from the original English version — "native land," "sons" and "true North" — are also being disputed: "native land" because of all the immigrants for whom Canada is not the native land; "sons" is being called sexist by champions of women's rights; and Westerners, who feel alienated from Ottawa, dispute the reference to "true North" and ask, what about the West? Easterners will not accept a mention of the West without a mention of the East.

The whole idea of "O Canada" as the anthem is being disputed by some loyal monarchists in English Canada who would much prefer "God Save the Queen."

The official view is that Canada can have both, "O Canada" as the national anthem and "God Save the Queen" as the royal anthem. In French-speaking Quebec, however, which has no great love for the British monarchy, it is even rarer to hear "God Save the Queen" than "O Canada."

Kennedy Side Accused of Rules Flip-Flop

By Eleanor Randolph

WASHINGTON, July 2 (LAT) — Aides to Sen. Edward Kennedy spent years creating the very Democratic Party convention rules they are now challenging, one of President Carter's aides charged yesterday.

"After working for years to bring the party out of the back rooms, the smoke-filled rooms, they now want to close it back up again," said Tom Donilon, who will be the key representative of the Carter-Mondale campaign committee at next week's rules committee hearings in Washington.

The Kennedy forces are trying to change the convention rules so that delegates will not be committed to candidates in spite of results of primary elections. It is a strategy aimed at countering the delegate majority which President Carter now has.

78 Commission

Among the Kennedy people engaged in this effort are former Rep. James O'Hara, who was chairman of the party's commission on rules of procedure from 1969 to 1972; Rick Stearns, who pushed the rules

changes in 1968 and 1972, and Mark Segel, a former executive director of the Democratic National Committee who worked for Mr. Carter at the White House but now supports Kennedy.

Mr. Donilon said that the three Kennedy strategists were on a convention rules commission in 1978 that unanimously approved the binding of delegates to the candidates as apportioned by the primaries.

Asked why he allowed the commission to vote to maintain delegate loyalty to candidates, Mr. O'Hara said yesterday: "I wasn't as attentive as I should have been. This one slipped by me completely."

Rules Mandated

Mr. Stearns, who will help lead the Kennedy forces in next week's committee hearings in Washington, said it was really Carter aides who quietly revised the rules in the last few years to make it easier for the president to be renominated and to make it more difficult for a challenger.

Asked whether the Carter forces had "tampered with" the 1976 rules, as Mr. Stearns charged, Mr. Donilon said: "That's a bunch of

He Says It Could Cause More Spending

Conservative Criticizes Reagan Tax Cut

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, July 2 (WP) — A top conservative economist warned yesterday that a spending-limitation plan such as part of Ronald Reagan's new tax-cut proposal could backfire and pave the way for more government spending.

Economist Norman Ture contends in a new study that the two-part proposal would blast government spending by \$15.3 billion the first year after it is enacted and by \$93.5 billion at the end of five years.

Mr. Reagan's proposal would limit spending to a gradually declining percentage of the overall gross national product — the value of the economy's output. Other conservatives have proposed similar plans.

Mr. Ture says the reason the combination would backfire is that the tax cuts Mr. Reagan is proposing would spur production rapidly, pushing the GNP up. The higher the GNP, the more spending the percentage limit would allow.

Just the Opposite

As a result, Mr. Ture says, if Congress spent as much as Mr. Reagan's limit allowed, the faster economic growth spurred by the new tax cuts would boost government outlays significantly, far beyond current projections — the opposite of what Mr. Reagan intends.

Mr. Ture estimates that if the tax cuts and a spending limit were enacted together, the government would be able to boost outlays in fiscal 1981 to \$626.8 billion from the \$611.5 billion now projected by the White House.

He says by fiscal 1985 spending would be able to rise to \$955.9 billion rather than the \$902.6 billion

now estimated by the Carter administration.

Mr. Ture, a conservative who favors the "supply-side" approach to economics, said he is not trying to derail Mr. Reagan's tax-cut plan but merely wants to alert the governor not to couple it with a GNP-linked limitation.

Other Formulas

Mr. Ture said Mr. Reagan could avoid the backfire by shifting to a spending limitation formula that is not linked to the GNP — such as holding the growth in spending to a flat 7 percent over the previous year's outlay.

That way spending levels would be reduced gradually each year even if the economy grew rapidly as a result of Mr. Reagan's proposed tax cuts, Mr. Ture said. He estimated outlays would end up \$104.7 billion below projections by fiscal 1985.

Mr. Ture's study was financed by a grant from the Heritage Foundation, marked the first major con-

servative criticism of the GNP-linked spending-limitation plan. Previous versions of the plan have been endorsed by most Republicans.

Mr. Reagan at one time was touting the tax-cut portion of the plan by itself, but was persuaded by more traditional Republican economists to endorse the idea of proposing companion spending cuts to help dampen the impact on inflation.

Mainstream GOP economists have argued for years that cutting taxes sharply — as Mr. Reagan's 10 percent across-the-board cuts for three years would do — would be inflationary without some offsetting reductions in spending.

Mr. Reagan repackaged his proposal last week and included the spending-limitation plan. However, he gave only sketchy details of how it would work.

"It can be a real trap," Mr. Ture said of the spending-limitation plan.

GOP, Democrats Seeking Changes in Taxes Abroad

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, July 2 (IHT)

Both Republicans and Democrats have drafted planks in their prospective party platforms calling for a substantial easing of the taxation of Americans abroad as a means of increasing U.S. exports.

The Republican tax policy platform, acting last April, said that despite the need for U.S. citizens abroad to increase U.S. trade, current policies actually discourage their presence overseas.

"Chief among these [policies]," the panel declared, "is the excessively high taxation of nonresident citizens of the United States," a practice which is at variance with that of all other industrial nations.

To alleviate this situation, the panel called for the passage of legislation, such as that proposed by Rep. Bill Frenzel, R-Minn., which would completely eliminate the U.S. taxation of earned incomes of Americans overseas.

The Democrats, acting last week, called for the adoption of recommendations by the President's Export Council that "in order to encourage American exports and redress trade imbalances, the United States should conform more generally with the practices of other major trading nations."

Late last year, the export council recommended the eventual elimination of U.S. taxation of the earned income of Americans abroad, but because that might not be politically feasible in the immediate future, the panel called for the easing of present regulations and the adoption of an expanded income exclusion as interim solutions.

Sens. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Tex., and John Chafee, R-R.I., have introduced bills along these lines.

The tax proposal was included in a section of the Democratic platform dealing with the problems of Americans overseas. Other parts of the plank included changes in the immigration law to make it "simpler for American parents to ensure that their children born abroad are not denied U.S. citizenship" and a call to make Medicare available to U.S. citizens abroad who are eligible for social security.

While the final determination on the platforms will be made at the party conventions in July and August, sources said it was likely that both parties would adopt the plank dealing with Americans abroad as they now stand.

Reactor Danger Raised by Delay U.S. Panel Says

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP) —

More than 15 months after the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island, the danger of accidental radiation releases to the surrounding Pennsylvania countryside is increasing because of the slow cleanup operation, a congressional study concluded today.

The final report of the Senate Environment and Public Works nuclear regulation subcommittee said that the power plant, crippled by an accident last year which severely damaged the reactor core, remains extremely dangerous.

"Both the surrounding community and, most immediately, the workers involved in the cleanup are at risk," said the 423-page report. "The longer it takes to remove the radioactivity from inside the plant, the more likely it is that further accidental releases of radioactivity will occur before workers can repair or remove deteriorating equipment."

Large quantities of radioactive krypton-85 gas and hundreds of gallons of radioactive water were released into the containment building during the accident.

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Schmidt's Missile Initiative

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt went to Moscow with three main themes on his mind — Afghanistan, theater nuclear missiles and Soviet-West German trade. The outcome on Afghanistan and trade was predictable. No movement on the former, a signed agreement on the latter. But the result of the missile talks was less certain. It is still not clear precisely what was accomplished in this crucial area, but the chancellor has indicated that the Soviet Union is moving toward a reversal of its opposition to negotiating a missile agreement. This would require Moscow to drop the condition that NATO abandon its plan to manufacture Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles for deployment in Europe in 1983.

If Chancellor Schmidt reads the Soviet intentions correctly, there would be a great temptation to characterize his Moscow visit as a success. He gave nothing away on Afghanistan — unless you believe his very presence in Moscow was a giveaway — the consummation of a 1978 trade agreement keeps a low flame burning under détente and negotiations on theater nuclear missiles would realize a Western policy goal. But what would the allies hope to achieve in such talks?

The current situation is as follows: The Soviet Union has deployed about 160 mobile SS-20 missiles, each with three warheads. They are aimed at Western Europe. A fourth warhead will soon be added to each missile. The Soviet Union also has hundreds of single-warhead SS-4 and SS-5 missiles available for use in the European theater as well as about 90 Backfire bombers. According to Pentagon projections, by 1985 the Soviet Union will increase the number of tactical nuclear warheads aimed at Western Europe from about 2,100 to about 3,250. NATO has about 500 such warheads now and unless the

572 Cruise and Pershing missiles scheduled for deployment in 1983 are put into service the 1985 figure will probably remain 500. But even with the Pershing and Cruise missiles, NATO will not approach the Soviet total.

It follows logically, then, that the Soviet Union must be talked into giving away an existing advantage, or at least narrowing that advantage, if the negotiations are to have any value to the West. The Soviet leaders would do a great deal to keep NATO from producing and deploying the Pershings and Cruises, but there has never been the slightest hint that they would pull out any of the SS-20s they have already deployed and are continuing to install at the rate of one every five days. They have also rejected the notion of a freeze on deployment of theater nuclear missiles, another of Chancellor Schmidt's recommendations.

The Kremlin contends that it opposes the NATO missiles on the ground that parity currently exists and that the new missiles would upset the balance. But President Leonid Brezhnev and Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov consistently fail to explain why the addition of six SS-20s a month does not shift the advantage to the Soviet Union. Nor do they ever discuss the existing disparity in warheads. There is every indication that the Soviet Union regards preserving its tactical advantage in Europe as important as completing action on SALT-2.

If NATO enters negotiations with Moscow on theater missiles, it should be with the full understanding that the Soviet judgment on the importance of the nuclear balance in Europe is correct. The negotiations should not be turned into a forum for codifying Moscow's lead.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A Soviet Treaty Violation?

The House Committee on Intelligence has now released its report on the outbreak of anthrax poisoning in the Soviet city of Sverdlovsk. Based in part on secret hearings, it reveals nothing startlingly new about this possible major violation of an arms control treaty. But it does give much added weight and even a new dimension to what was already known.

The report concludes that the Soviet Union's explanation of the anthrax outbreak — that it resulted from eating tainted meat — is flatly not "consistent with information available to the United States." This information indicates that approximately 1,000 people died within a matter of hours. Such rapid and widespread death could only have been due to "inhalation anthrax" caused by the release of a large cloud of anthrax spores. No natural cause could reasonably account for such a phenomenon. The report notes that the military facility where the outbreak is thought to have occurred has been "long suspected of housing biological warfare activities."

Nothing more has apparently been heard since the Soviet Union's first prompt reply to the U.S. request for an explanation of the incident. No reply has been forthcoming to the U.S. response that it found the tainted meat story inadequate. Under the Biological Warfare Convention — which bans the development and use of biological weapons — all parties have an obligation to "consult one another and to cooperate in solving any problems which may arise." A good case can be made that the Soviet Union is in violation of at least this provision of the agreement.

As Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., principal author of the report, points out, the importance

of finding out whether or not the Soviet Union is systematically violating the convention goes way beyond the importance of biological warfare itself — although, if the Soviet Union is cheating, the United States and the other hundred-odd parties to the treaty should certainly know about it.

The larger issue is how the Soviet government views its arms control commitments, and how it weighs the risks and benefits of cheating. If the Kremlin is prepared to run the political risk of being caught violating a fundamental arms control agreement, and if it is willing to accept substantial dangers to its own citizens — perfectly illustrated by the accident at Sverdlovsk — all for the sake of a weapon of minimal military utility, then the domestic debate over how much confidence the United States must have in its ability to verify arms control agreements could be fundamentally altered.

At this point, the State Department will say only that it is pursuing the Sverdlovsk matter through diplomatic channels. These channels have apparently been quiet for three months, and there is no expectation that answers to the U.S. questions will soon be forthcoming. But the government does have another course of action available to it. The Biological Warfare Convention provides that any nation that finds that another is violating its obligations under the agreement may bring a complaint before the UN Security Council. Hasn't the United States been patient enough on this? Do we really want — via our "quiet diplomacy" — to strengthen the argument of those in the Kremlin who say there are only small political risks in violating arms control agreements?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Forgetting Zimbabwe?

Zimbabwe and Robert Mugabe have so far been badly let down. Aid has not been forthcoming. A far cry indeed from Henry Kissinger's big talk of a billion-dollar fund to buy out the whites.

If Zimbabwe is to achieve a successful economic transition from rebel war-torn colony to stable independent black country it must have most of its aid now in the first critical year. It is only in the Soviet Union's interest — and possibly South Africa's — that Mr. Mugabe might fail to cope with the legacy through want of outside support.

In the long term, Zimbabwe will have to maintain its own economic momentum, as its resilience under sanctions has shown that it can. But if Zimbabwe was worth the trouble of Lancaster House, it is certainly worth a better collective response from the West now.

But even the British seem to find it easy to forget the continuing strategic importance of Zimbabwe after independence.

Mr. Mugabe recognizes that this is not a good moment for international aid from the Western world. He is under pressure from his own party supporters who are critical of the conciliatory attitude he has adopted toward the West, and argue that if he had been less conciliatory and less averse to opening a relationship with the Soviet Union (which remains at the bottom of the waiting list for embassies in Salisbury) he might have frightened the West into raising their offers.

The West for their part — and particularly the United States even in an election year — should look over the fence at the gathering storm in southern Africa. The African obsessions of Andrew Young seem now to have given way to a period of not-so-benign neglect. If Zimbabwe was important to U.S. policy two years ago, it is all the more important now. The African storm which was blowing up then shows no sign of abatement; and Zimbabwe is still at its eye.

— From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 3, 1905

CHICAGO — Five corporations and 17 individuals, including Ogden Armour, representing the American Beef Trust, have been indicted by the grand jury "for entering into a conspiracy in restraint of trade," a crime punishable under the Sherman anti-trust law. This is regarded as splendid news by the public, which resents the actions of the Beef Trust in putting up the price of meat without regard to the natural laws of supply and demand. Before returning the bills, the jury investigated the whole system of suppressing competition, organizing, combining and dividing territories for exploitation. Practically all the beef firms here must now face trial.

Fifty Years Ago

July 3, 1930

ITHACA, N.Y. — The first description of the structure of the atom was given to members of the American Physical Society, meeting at Cornell University by Prof. Arthur Compton, of the University of Chicago's Department of Physics. He had just completed experiments which gave the first outline of atomic structure ever obtained. Prof. Compton managed to observe the diffraction of an X-ray beam by the atom, and measurement of this diffraction gave a clear indication of the structure of the atom. So far, he has found what the structure of the helium atom is like, showing that its two electrons consist of particles of electricity.



Third World Aversion to 'Bad News'

By Jonathan Fenby

LONDON — Constructing theoretical mountains of fact and figures is a time-honored political art. It is also a brand of fakery for which the news media have, unfortunately, too often shown a weakness, and the posture of outraged virtue which the press sometimes adopts when under attack can smack of anything from outright hypocrisy to unintended comedy.

But it is still somewhat alarming to find wide and largely unquestioned acceptance of unproved propositions about news coverage being taken as a basis for judgment and action and being given the automatic imprimatur of organizations from UNESCO down.

For the past decade, Western journalists have reacted to the debate conducted in and around UNESCO on the way they report the world with a mixture of incomprehension, suspicion, sympathy, self-doubt and scorn. They do not, by and large, feel like mercenaries in a neo-colonialist army of cultural imperialism which is spreading alien values and distorted reporting as it moves through the developing world.

Unbalanced

On the other hand, the physical weight of the argument brought against them — by governments, international meetings and media critics — has undoubtedly had its effect. Sometimes this is because the criticisms are well founded. Equally often, it seems to be the result of endless repetition of a few basic propositions.

One of these, which has worked its way up to the status of a generally accepted assertion over the years, concerns what is known in the shorthand of the news coverage debate as "bad news." It is central to the argument of those who accuse the Western media of giving an unbalanced picture of the developing world.

It holds that the Third World is being singled out for a negative portrait through emphasis on natural disasters, coups, strife and other problems — and that this portrait is being relayed back to the developing world through the Western news agencies as well as being distributed to the news audience of Europe, North America and Japan.

The easy acceptance of this proposition is shown almost every time media experts — real or self-appointed — meet. Thus a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization expert group which met in Paris last autumn referred automatically to "the present coverage of Third World countries with its coup d'états, famine, disasters and so forth" while the founding chairman of the alternative, Non-aligned News Pool, explained that his organization was needed because "what is given [by the major Western agencies] is mostly 'destructive' news such as military coups, ethnic strife, terrorist acts and natural calamities."

Lumped

Until this year, much of the factual basis for the "bad news" argument was based on sporadic, and often partisan, examinations of coverage of individual events, and on a study done for UNESCO in the mid-1970s. After analyzing a few days' files of three of the Western news agencies, this study concluded that news consumers in the West tended to receive "a picture of the Third World based on disproportionately high levels of attention to what can in general terms be called 'bad news.'"

In this category, the study lumped together political and military violence with murder, robbery and kidnapping, which immediately shows up the problems inherent in trying to separate news into good and bad categories. By the classification adopted in the UNESCO study, the liberation struggles in Mozambique, Angola and Rhodesia together with the overthrow of Somoza, Amin and the shah were presumably "bad news."

While doubts about classifying news in this way at all must remain, the "bad news" argument has now received a serious knock from a study carried out by a team at the University of North Carolina. This study, which is much wider than the earlier UNESCO analysis, started out as one of a series of investigations of national images as presented in the media of various countries organized by the International Association

for Mass Communications Research. Originally, the North Carolina team was to deal only with the United States, but it widened its scope to cover 35 newspapers, broadcasting stations and news agencies in the Americas, Europe, Asia and Africa. What it found was striking.

"The negative topics of disasters and accidents get very little attention in the media of any country in the study," the North Carolina report concluded. News of disasters and accidents in the Third World accounted for an average of about 3 percent of news carried in the media studied and "we could find no evidence that more attention was paid to this category in news in the Third World than in any other part of the world." What did dominate the news, the study found, was politics and "newsmakers seem to be mostly political leaders."

Conflict

Politics, inevitably, involves conflict, and political conflict in the developing world is often of a more immediate and violent nature than it is in the developed world which has had more time to develop institutionalized, if often equally brutal, ways of settling differences. Thus, the study found, "a significant part of Third World coverage does deal directly or indirectly with war, political disruption and social instability. This varies from country to country, but a large — perhaps

inordinate — part of news from the Third World does deal with disruption." To which it quickly adds that "without arguing the justification for this state of affairs or attempting to fix blame, it can be argued that the reporting from the Third World reflects the political situation in that part of the world." And even the strongest critics of Western reporting styles would find it hard to argue that journalism should ignore unpleasant events simply because they are unpleasant. The long arm of public relations has not reached quite that far — yet.

The North Carolina study is all the more valuable because it combines data from both developing and developed countries and from different media. This enables it to make forcefully a point which journalists have sometimes stumbled across themselves, but have rarely been able to feed into the minds of those conducting the debate on international news.

Speaking of "bad news" from the developing world, the North Carolina report notes what should be obvious to any newspaper reader, radio listener or television viewer from Nairobi to New York: "When similar events erupt in the West, they, too, get heavy coverage both in the Western media and in the Third World. Terrorism in Italy and West Germany, religious antagonism in Northern Ireland and, of course, racial violence in the United States, these all get at least as much

coverage as comparable events in the Third World. The irony is that Third World complaints about Western media emphasis on violence and social disruption could be mirrored by complaints about coverage of the West in Third World media."

Complaints

As this indicates, the argument really runs much deeper than can be acknowledged by those who focus their complaints exclusively on the reporting of the Third World's troubles. Their complaints are shared by those in Britain who have blamed the nation's problems in part on an excess of news about strikes and violence. They were being articulated, in only slightly different a form a few years ago, by that unlikely soulmate, Spiro Agnew.

The question of why the crash of one train is news, while a thousand safely arrived trains merit no attention at all, is certainly worthy of debate, as is the whole matter of how representative the media can be in its reporting. But to believe that the Western media is only interested in train crashes in the Third World is not just mistaken. It only serves to cloud further an already exceptionally confused debate.

The writer, a former editor of Reuters World Service, is working on a study of international news agencies. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

'Every Child Is a Genius'

By Jonathan Power

teaches very young children in a handful of years what they normally would not master until they enter a national academy of music in their late teens.

Success

Nevertheless, the success of the Venezuelan venture, taking only a two-and-a-half-month period, surprised even Mr. Kabayashi. According to Frank di Polo, president of the Venezuelan Youth Orchestra, part of the reason must be the traditional musical ability of the Indian children, even though they had never heard or played Western classical music before. But an important part was the sheer determination of the teachers attached to the orchestra to make it work.

Mr. Machado's infectious enthusiasm for developing a highly motivated educational system is now slowly permeating the Venezuelan educational establishment. He has been given a sizable budget to develop a whole range of programs, involving preschool children and their mothers, and continuing into secondary school level. He hopes within a couple of years to be reaching more than 1 million students.

Venezuela's educational system is in something of a mess. Like much of the rest of Venezuela society, it has attempted to solve its problems by throwing large sums of money, earned from Venezuela's extraordinary oil revenues, at new buildings, sports complexes and the latest gimmicky technical aids. Yet its educational standards are low, and the dropout rate high.

Mr. Machado has established a series of programs that will integrate one or two lessons into the weekly school curriculum which will have the specific purpose of "developing intelligence." According to Prof. Robert Sternberg of Yale University, who is a consultant

to the project, these lessons will teach pupils how to reason and think. They are not knowledge-based lessons, like math or history; rather, they are an effort to bring out the child's innate intelligence. He will learn to gather knowledge not by learning by rote or by cramming ideas, but by thinking for himself from first principles.

How to Think

"Throughout the centuries," argues Mr. Machado, "people have been taught knowledge, but not how to think. The where and how of finding knowledge has been taught, but not how to combine knowledge to reach other ideas. The rules of logical thinking have been taught, but not the rules of producing new concepts. Culture has been taught, but not originality. The fruits of intelligence have been taught, but not how to have more intelligent."

Mr. Machado believes that present educational systems mechanize learning and destroy originality. They also ignore the truth that "every child is a genius." He rejects the argument that intelligence is a function of genetic achievement. He resists those who believe some races are superior to others. And he believes that if his ideas were implemented they would abolish class privilege more effectively than any Marxist structure.

Mr. Machado's experiment with 35 Indian children from the Amazon has convinced him that he is on the right track. Whether the harsh facts of life, not least the problems of inspiring a country that appears content to rest on the laurels of its oil wealth, will in the end defeat his ideas remains to be seen.

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Israel Peace Movement Faces 2 Obstacles

By David K. Shipler
JERUSALEM, July 2 (NYT) — The peace movement in Israel, which for more than two years has been calling for an end to the occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, is finding that it faces two major obstacles. The first is the lack of a similar movement of opinion on the Palestinian side. The second is the lack of a similar movement of opinion on the Jewish side.

On March 7, 1978, 350 army officers in the combat reserves signed an "open letter" calling on Prime Minister Menachem Begin to halt Jewish settlement in Arab territory and to seek to end military rule over the occupied territories. Since then, the movement has grown to include 1,500 officers and 12 percent of Israeli soldiers. Demonstrations for the cause have included some of the most distinguished intellectuals in the country.

But among the leaders of the movement, called Peace Now, there is deep frustration at the failure of the Israeli government to stand up to the opposition to terrorism and in the case of the right to exist.

Other Side
"If only there were a Peace Now on the other side," said a Jewish peace activist, "it would be a lot easier to achieve peace."

But among the leaders of the movement, called Peace Now, there is deep frustration at the failure of the Israeli government to stand up to the opposition to terrorism and in the case of the right to exist.



Italy's Amerigo Vespucci (front) will be among 1,000 sailing vessels in Amsterdam next month.

Festivals

It's Full Sail Ahead for Amsterdam

By Ricci Carr
AMSTERDAM (IHT) — About 1,000 historic and modern sailing vessels of every description from a score of countries will be converging in Amsterdam in the next few weeks for a week of demonstrations, exhibitions, mock battles, and other activities with a nautical taint Aug. 6-12.

The participation of at least 10 big windjammers has been confirmed, along with about a thousand other tall ships, barques, schooners, galleons, clipper, and old Dutch boats.

Some of the vessels on their way to Amsterdam include the 5,725-ton four-master Kruzenshtern from Russia, and the 2,500-ton four-master Sea Cloud from the Bahamas.

Theater in London

'Nickleby' Is Stunning

By Sheridan Morley
LONDON, July 2 (IHT) — There are a number of stunning theatrical moments in the Royal Shakespeare Company's epic nine-hour dramatization of "Nicholas Nickleby" at the Aldwych Theatre, but none better than the final one.

After all the loose ends have been interminably tied into one of Dickens' most sentimentally happy endings, the recently married Nicholas strides down to the footlights and scoops up in his arms one of the destitute ladies newly freed by him from the dread Dotheboys Hall.

Obituaries

Walter Dornberger, Helped Build V-2s

HAMBURG, July 2 (UPI) — Walter Dornberger, 85, who helped create Hitler's flying V-2 bombs, died last night of a heart attack. He was a German physicist and rocket engineer who worked on the V-2 rocket program.

Mr. Dornberger died after the war that the V-2 could have been deployed two years earlier, but that Hitler started building the rocket program only in 1943.

In the United States, the former general first worked as an adviser to the U.S. Air Force. Later, he was made head of the Bell Aerosystems research department, from which he retired as vice president in 1965.

Humanist C.P. Snow Dies; Scientist Turned Novelist

(Continued from Page 1)
and shortly became a Fellow of Christ's College.

Although Lord Snow was a tutor at Christ's College until 1940, he was simultaneously developing what he called "my ultimate vocation" — writing. His first book, "Strangers and Brothers," was published in 1941. It was a scientific paper, edited by Snow, and the Cambridge Library of Modern Science.

Lord Snow's first serious fiction, "The Search," appeared in 1935. A story of the rise and decline of a crystallographer, it was praised for its accurate reflection of the scientific world while being faulted for its literary weaknesses. The novel, however, encouraged him to drop physics.

It was while he was writing "The Search" that he conceived "Strangers and Brothers."

"I had the idea of the book in what seemed like a single moment — in Marseilles on 1 January 1935," he remembered, adding, "I was extremely nervous and everything, personal and creative, seemed to be going wrong. Suddenly, I saw, or felt, or experienced, or whatever you like to call it, both the outline of the entire 'Strangers and Brothers' sequence and its inner organization, that is, the response or dialectic between Lewis Eliot as observer and as the focus of direct experience. As soon as this happened, I felt extraordinarily happy. I got the whole conception, I think, so far as that means anything, in a few minutes."

The first volume, "Strangers and Brothers," appeared in 1940 and the second, "The Light and the Dark," in 1947. In the interval, Lord Snow was chief of scientific personnel for the Ministry of Labor. In 1945 he was named Civil Service Commissioner, a post he held until 1960.

By 1956, four more novels of the sequence had appeared and by 1960 Lord Snow had amassed a sufficient public to permit the Book-of-the-Month Club to select "The Affair." Knighthood was conferred on him in 1957.

Lord Snow was raised to the peerage as Baron Snow of Leicester in 1964 by the Labor government and sat in the House of Lords for the next two years.

He was a bachelor until 1950, when he married Pamela Hansford Johnson, a novelist. They had one child, Philip, who was born in 1952.

The Paris Stage

Dumas Returns to Favor

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, July 2 (IHT) — Every enduring company has a house dramatist — dead or alive — on whom it can rely in days of doubt. The Comedie-Francaise has Moliere, the Moscow Art has Chekhov, and Sarah Bernhardt installed Sardou in her theater to provide star vehicles.

The Mario Francoschi company — at the Theatre Marigny for the summer — has turned the trick with Alexandre Dumas pere, a playwright out of fashion for a long, dry period but now restored to public favor.

The older Dumas remains one of the most popular novelists in literary history. In his lifetime he was equally successful in the theater, the proficient exponent of the romantic melodrama. In quality he was overshadowed by Victor Hugo, but in the 19th century Dumas was more widely played than Hugo for what he wrote could hurdle all language barriers.

The Francoschi troupe has rediscovered Papa Dumas or, rather, discovered that he can still draw. His style of dramaturgy was exiled from the boards when "realism" came in, circa 1880. He died in 1870, but had he been on hand — he was a sly dog — he would probably have joined the enemy and tailored plays to the new taste, as did his clever son.

Did he write great plays? The honest answer is no, but he wrote very good plays of their kind just as he wrote very good novels of their kind. They have no high intellectual content, but they can be enormously entertaining, filled with derring-do and quick with contagious excitement.

The Francoschi players began their experiment with "Macedoine de Belle-Ile" and won enthusiasm. Next came the sinister intrigues of "Henri II et sa cour" and the blood-and-thunder of "La Tour de Nesle." Now "Kean, ou desordre de genie" may be enjoyed through July 27.

Dumas tossed off "Kean" with his usual haste in 1836, only three years after the great English actor's death. His Kean bears little resemblance to the biographies or to the Kean of Drury Lane immortalized by Hazlitt. But, then, Dumas was intent on a "higher truth." His ambition was to picture the actor-artist excluded by snobbery from polite society and who, measuring his own worth, would battle down such barriers.

A strong and well constructed melodrama, it was an immediate success with Frederic Lemaire as the famous tragedian. A generation later — as "The Royal Box" — this sturdy vehicle became a favorite of repertoires in England, Germany, the United States and Russia. More recently, Jean-Paul Sartre rewrote it at the request of Pierre Brasseur, and in that form it had profitable engagements in Paris and in London.

At the Marigny in its original version it plays facetiously in Francoschi's period mise-en-scene with its big confrontation scenes, its sharp characterizations, its comic caricatures and its tale of a high-born lady enamored of a despised thespian of genius.

Jean-Paul Zehnacker is its hearty Kean, Robert Benoit the dissolute prince and Jacques Maucclair a London playhouse manager who might have stepped from the pages of Dickens. There is tact and taste to the production. It would be an easy stunt to transform this melodrama into a campy spoof. It rumbles with hokum, but the interpreters steer their course with admirable skill so that one accepts its preposterous premises as rules of the game and it emerges as amusing theater.

Spoleto

'L'Erismena' a Delight

By William Weaver
SPOLETO, Italy, July 2 (IHT) — The big, and surprising, success of last year's Festival of Two Worlds here was a scrupulously scholarly edition of Monteverdi's "The Coronation of Poppea," elegantly designed and staged by Filippo Sanjust and conducted by the musicologist Alan Curtis. The team was invited back this year and their latest production, Cavalli's "L'Erismena," is now being presented in the Teatro Caio Melino, whose intimate dimensions are ideal for Baroque opera.

With the critics, the Cavalli work has enjoyed less favor than Monteverdi's masterpiece, but if last night's audience — at the second performance — is any indication, the public finds Cavalli just as delightful as his original Venetian audiences did in the 17th century.

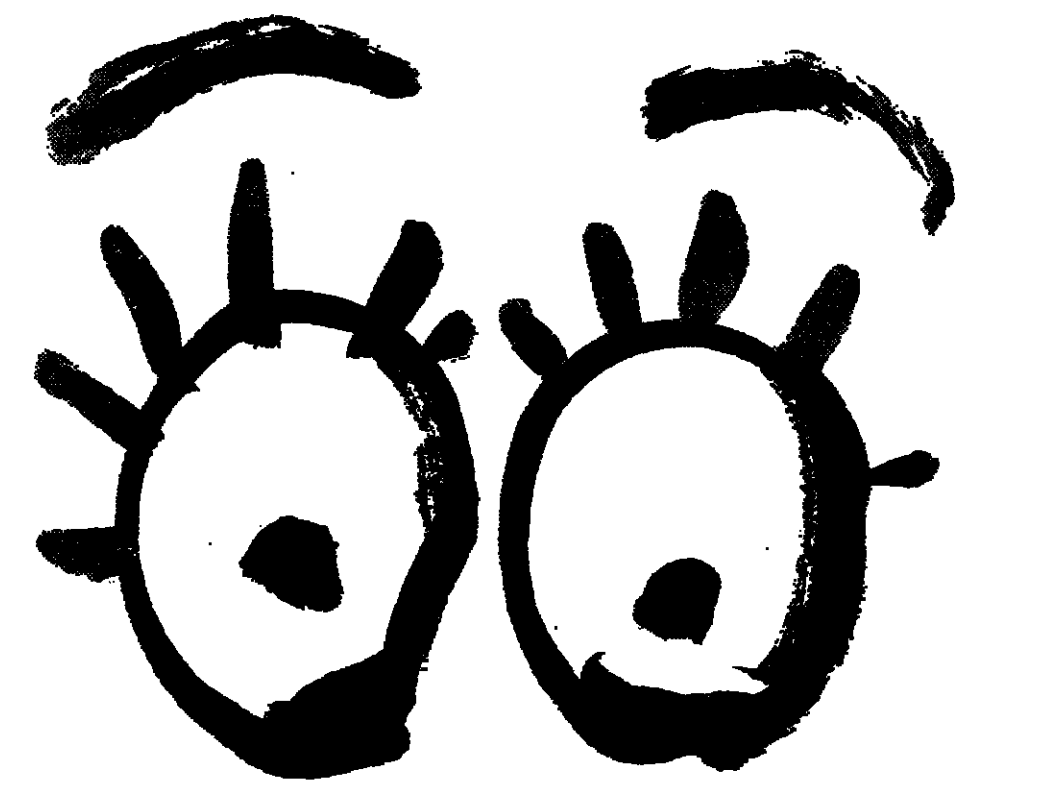
Hearing a Cavalli work after a Monteverdi is rather like seeing Shakespeare's "As You Like It" after "Hamlet." The pleasures are very different, but equally authentic and great. Like Cavalli's other operas, "L'Erismena" is a tangled tale of loves ill-placed, spurned, rediscovered, and — in the end — rewarded. Impossible to follow in a printed summary, the plot unravels fluently on the stage and offers librettist and composer a series of occasions for wit and tenderness, passion and farce.

Curtis conducted with verve and style, sagely underlining the alternate moods of the piece. He was fortunate in having a first-rate cast, headed by Mary Burgess in the title role of a heroic warrior maiden and Daniela Mazzucato as Aldimira, an enslaved but enslaving lady of high degree and mercurial affections. The male cast was almost at the same high level, notably the two countertenors, Jeffrey Gall and Henri Ledroit, whose aural voices made an effective contrast with the deeper sounds of the agile, impressive Ben Holt and the comically pompous Mario Chiappi.

In his day, Cavalli relied on the scenery for much of his works' effect. Sanjust's revolving panels could do no more than suggest Venetian Baroque sumptuousness, indicated also by his colorful "Turkish" costumes. His staging now and then fell into slapstick (Chiappi's king suffered most in this respect), and some of the sight gags were inappropriately cheap. Still, the more lyrical moments — the lovely arias of the two ladies in Act II and their melting duet, for example — were taken seriously and proved profoundly affecting.

Unlike Monteverdi, Cavalli has not yet gained his true position in Italian musical life. This staging, despite flaws, should be a milestone in the Cavalli revival here.

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U.S. Gets Advice On Drug Control

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP) — The U.S. surgeon general has recommended that the State Department not contest a United Nations decision to impose international controls on the painkiller known as Darvon, abuse of which critics say figures in many overdose cases and suicide attempts.

The U.N. action, taken on Feb. 14, will require the United States and 109 other signatory nations to a 1961 drug treaty to impose quotas on bulk production of the drug, dextropropoxyphene. Dr. Julius Richmond, the surgeon general, in a letter sent last Thursday to Mathea Falco, the assistant secretary of state for international narcotics matters, said if the United Nations reconsiders the issue, it might impose even stricter controls.

In a separate development, the U.S. Public Health Research Group petitioned the Drug Enforcement Administration to prevent prescription refills of the drug, which now can be refilled five times every six months.

Khans' Descendants Under Soviet Umbrella**Mongolia Pulls Its Sparse Population
From Nomadic Life into 20th Century**

By Aline Mosby

ULAN BATOR, Mongolia (UPI) — The Mongolian Republic snubbed the 753d anniversary of the death of Genghis Khan in May, although China celebrated it for the first time in years in the Chinese region of Inner Mongolia.

Mongolia apparently did not want to annoy its powerful protector, the Soviet Union, with such a display of nationalism, particularly for the Mongol emperor Genghis and his grandson Kublai Khan, who conquered of Russia, Iran, Iraq, China, Hungary and India and reached the gates of Vienna in the 13th century.

"Genghis Khan founded our statehood by uniting Mongolian tribes and we positively assess this aspect of his life," said a government official. "We assess negatively his wars against other nations."

The only monument to Genghis is his birthplace in Eastern Mongolia, to which foreigners are not invited. No monument exists for Kublai Khan. The statues around this capital are of Stalin and Lenin, from Mongolia's friendly neighbor, and of Sukhe Bator, the Mongolian Russian-supported Communist revolutionary of 1921.

The government official said China's celebration of Genghis's anniversary "was instigated by Chinese authorities in an attempt to substantiate their annexation claims on our country."

In 1919 American explorer Roy Chapman Andrews beseeched a Mongolian hunter to take him into the mountains of Mongolia. "His price was exorbitant but he would not budge," Andrews later wrote.

The same philosophy applies today to travelers who journey across the Gobi desert to Ulan Bator.

A car and driver costs around \$40 a day, and you pay in foreign, not Mongolian currency. The modest Ulan Bator Hotel charges \$50 a day for an individual tourist, which is why most come in cheaper groups. Businessmen get nicked up to \$100.

The hotel hot water vanishes on some days, chambermaids forget to change the sheets and the dining room serves mainly tough meat. Sweetish beer costs \$1.75 a bottle.

Mongolia is trying to attract Western visitors. A plenitude of bird-watching from England is due this summer. One of unspoiled Mongolia's attractions is exotic birds including pelicans and eagles.

An English class at the 8,000-student Ulan Bator University is training guides for the state-tourist agency. Asked by a foreign visitor where they would like to travel themselves, a student said, "If I ever have a

chance to go to the United States I would like to see the Indians," some of whom may be descended from Mongols.

A well-dressed woman and her husband, both government ministry workers, have three sons. And although their new apartment has only two small rooms, they plan to have a fourth child. Maybe a fifth.

In China the big problem is too many people, and a family's third child brings a government-imposed fine.

But Mongolia has only 1.59 million people on its land, which if laid on Europe's map would stretch from Amsterdam to Moscow and from Copenhagen to Venice. This is the world's most sparsely populated country.

"We need more people," said the wife. "If I have four children, I can retire at 50 practically on a full salary."

"We want to increase our population," says the rector of Ulan Bator University. "In recent years, because of an improvement of our standard of living, our population growth is now at 3 percent a year. Nearly half the population is under 21."

Mongolia looks much like the western plains of North America. The empty steppe — the grass is too short to call it prairie — rolls on and on between brown, dry hills, dotted with patches of snow and dead calves who could not survive the freezing spring.

About 64 percent of Mongolia's people herd sheep, cattle, camels, horses and goats.

It is difficult to imagine the slow-moving, gentle Mongolians as the hordes conquering part of Europe until one sees Mongol horsemen. Mongolian cowboys rounding up herds at twilight blended completely with their lean horses, standing in the stirrups of their wooden saddles as they streaked across the steppe.

As a train from Peking to Ulan Bator sped over the Gobi Desert, blotted with snow and herds of camels, passengers counted five Soviet military camps in three hours alone. MIGs droned overhead.

The Soviet military moved in during the late 1970s following incidents on the Chinese-Mongolian border. China has accused Mongolia of being a "colony" of the Soviet Union, and Mongolia has charged that China wants to add Mongolia to its province of Inner Mongolia.

Soviet military installations have been built in the suburbs of Ulan Bator where truck convoys wind down the highway.

Civilian experts from the Soviet Union, buttressed by those from other socialist nations, have transformed Mongolia, with its vast supply of minerals and other riches, into a farming and industrial country.

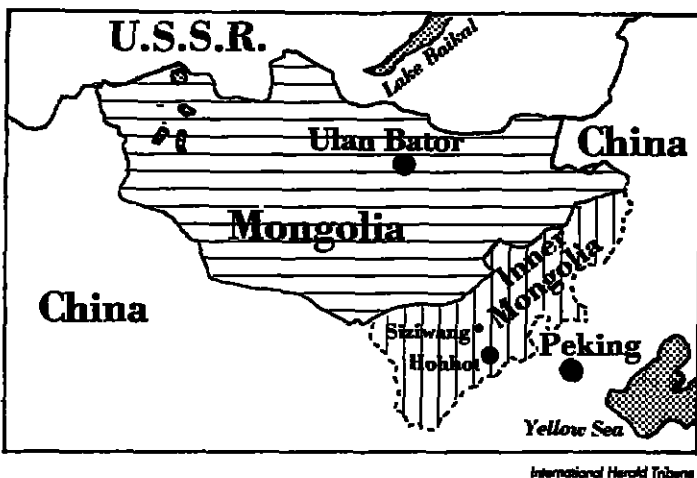
The non-Communist foreign colony is minuscule in Ulan Bator, consisting only of British, Japanese, Indian and French embassies amid thousands of East Bloc troops and civilian experts.

For recreational trips the resident Westerners travel 36 hours by train to Peking, where they buy fish, wine, fruit and vegetables, not common in Mongolia. Here the diet is meat and more meat — camel, horse, mutton and beef.

Although thousands of Ulan Bator's 400,000 inhabitants have been moved into new high-rise apartments, many still live in yurts, which have been translated to cities.

The yurts, clustered in groups of about 20 and surrounded by brightly painted wooden fences, are found on hills on the edge of the city. The inhabitants keep their own cows and goats, which wander along the muddy roads between blocks of yurts.

Yurts do not have running water so residents line up to use wells sheltered by wooden huts. Others wait at busstops for a ride into the city center. A few roar by on motorbikes and now and then an occasional private car — one a 1930 Russian model — appears.



A Mongolian tribesman leads a camel away from the herd on the grasslands near Siziwang in Inner Mongolia.

Siziwang: Frontier Town Without Romance

By Victoria Graham

SIZIWANG, Inner Mongolia (AP) — Mongolian herdsmen in mule carts, and Chinese peasants on tractors ride along the dusty streets of this frontier town where billboards warn against brawling, prostitution and sorcery.

Siziwang, population 10,000, is a collection of mud huts and concrete boxes huddled on the edge of the grasslands. It lies about 70 miles by jeep from Hohhot, capital of China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, which has been open to foreign visitors for only a year.

This frontier settlement is the Chinese equivalent of a U.S. trading post or a Klondike settlement — but without the romance of gold or the lure of saloons and dance halls. Here the gold is in animals: horses, sheep, cattle and camels.

This is the crossroads where herdsmen from the grasslands stock up on provisions, and peasants from the rock-hard steppes buy or barter their supplies. For many, the lights of Siziwang are the brightest they will see in their lives.

Siziwang literally means "king of four sons" and refers to the brother of Mongol chieftain Genghis Khan. The brother had four sons and ruled this region of nomadic tribes.

Today, however, Siziwang is primarily a Chinese settlement. The streets bustle with grizzled herdsmen, farmers and Communist Youth League members with red scarves around their necks, crisp white shirts and ribbons in their hair.

Just down the street from the public baths, "The 405 Murder Case," a B-grade political thriller, is playing at the only movie house in town.

In the muddy theater courtyard a cartoon billboard warns against the vices of frontier life: gang fights, rape, prostitution, pornography and superstitious practices.

"Don't molest women in public places," it warns. The punishment is seven years in prison.

"Don't engage in prostitution for profit," it orders. The cartoon shows a curvaceous woman in a green polka-dot dress. A man by her side holds up two fingers to passersby as if to say, "Two yuan."

Protection for Gullible

The billboard also warns against engaging in superstitious practices. The penalties are stiff — up to five years in prison for the most serious cases — in an effort to protect the gullible grass-land residents from being bilked by visitors taking advantage of their folk ways and ignorance.

At the bustling main intersection, backboards pulled by mules splash through the mud. Here and there a mule stands at a hitching post. The herdsmen slump wearily in their mule carts or sleep against sacks of grain.

They stop at the local department store to buy anything from bedrolls to carved Mongolian

an pipes. The daily necessities resemble those in any Chinese department store.

Inner Mongolia has been homogenized by the presence of Han Chinese, who outnumber the Mongolians by 9-to-1. But it is a frontier region of great sensitivities and vulnerable pressures: points with a strong Chinese Army presence and Soviet troops near its border.

In Hohhot, the scars of the anti-ethnic, anti-capitalist, antitraditional Cultural Revolution are still apparent. Inner Mongolia still is emerging, apparently with difficulty, from the havoc when 10,000 persons reportedly were killed or committed suicide and when production collapsed.

In most parts of China, the old inflammatory slogans from the period have been erased, but Hohhot a few faintly festering reminders remain.

In the early days of the republic, China practiced a policy of toleration and regard. Genghis Khan as a folk hero and unifier of peoples. During the Great Leap Forward in 1957, however, ethnic diversity was regarded as an obstacle to unity. Khan was denounced, along with Mongolian customs, costumes, religion and language.

Today, again, China emphasizes its minorities policy, stresses the importance of local autonomy, training minority leaders, learning the Mongolian language, preserving customs and traditions.

War Dead Have Little Peace as Graves Remain Targets of Vandals

For Jewish Canadian Dead, Fight Is Not Over

By Samuel Abt

CINTHEAUX, France (IHT) — The land here is flat, the road straight and fast. Cintheaux, a village of 200 inhabitants, is passed quickly and a roadside sign marking the entrance to the Canadian War Cemetery can easily be overlooked.

The map of France supplied by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission is little help. "Indicated in red are the locations of cemeteries where there are more than 40 war graves," a footnote explains apologetically. "There are similar groups of graves in hundreds of cemeteries and church yards all over France. In the areas enclosed by dotted lines in Brittany, Normandy and Northern France, cemeteries are too many and too close together to be shown on this map. A separate map of each region is included in the registers of cemeteries in that region."

Even on the detailed map the Bretteville-Sur-

Laize Canadian War Cemetery is not easy to find. "The cemetery is situated some 9 miles south-southeast of Caen on the west side of the Caen-Falaise road in the commune of Cintheaux," the register notes.

"In this cemetery are the graves of Canadians who died during the later stages of the fighting in Normandy — the capture of Caen and the closing of the Falaise gap." Of the 2,953 bodies, 2,872 are those of Canadians, volunteers all and almost all killed in July and August of 1944.

Slow Advance

The road from Caen to Falaise is 34 kilometers (22 miles) long, a short drive on a summer day now. The 2nd Canadian Corps started down the road July 25 and reached Falaise on Aug. 17. A farmer who saw the battles remembers: "Some days they advanced a little, some days not at all. The Germans had tanks everywhere."

Within days after the Canadians reached Falaise, the German Army was in full withdrawal. Most of eight armored divisions fled, leaving behind their equipment and opening the road to Paris.

It is 36 years later and for some of the Canadian soldiers the war has not ended yet. On April 6, Easter morning, a gardener discovered that 22 of the Canadian graves, all those of Jewish soldiers, had been vandalized, their headstones had been destroyed and the slogan "halt the Jewish invasion" had been painted on a war memorial.

Honor the dead: Pvt. A. O. Lewis, Pvt. D. Gaskin, Pvt. C. R. Hart, L/Cpl. S. H. Roseman, Pvt. A. Tweyman, Gnr. J. B. Horn, Pvt. B. L. Veinot, Pvt. I. Gimble, Pvt. I. Elias, Pvt. W. H. Dubinsky, Capt. H. L. Marantz, Pvt. D. Beigleman, Rlf. W. G. Maloff, L/Sgt. J. Fairbairn, Pvt. L. Blatt, Pvt. M. Erick, Cpl. R. Gorodetsky, Lt. L. Cohen, Flt. Lt. M. Samuels, W.O. II (CSM) A. Arbour M.C., Lt. J. Freedman, F/Officer M. S. Sucharov, Tpr. A. Adelman.

Twenty-three names, 22 graves vandalized. Nobody here recalls now which grave was left untouched. Perhaps it was that of Warrant Officer Abram Arbour, Military Cross, the Queen's own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, killed Aug. 23, 1944, at the age of 27. He was the son of Nathan and Etta Arbour, the husband of Clarice May Arbour. Perhaps it was that of Pvt. Louis Blatt, the North Shore (New Brunswick) Regiment, killed Aug. 8, 1944, no further information supplied by the cemetery register.

No Division in Death

It is difficult to know because the Jewish graves are distributed throughout the cemetery; the Commonwealth War Graves Commission decrees that there is no segregation in death, neither religious nor cultural. So a Jewish grave lies between that of Maj. I. H. Martin, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's), killed Aug. 21, 1944, age 32, with the inscription "those we love truly never die" and that of Lt. A. J. Dalpe, also of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, killed 21 Aug. 1944, age 24, with the inscription "ici repose celui qui pour le deliverance de l'oppression sacrifica sa vie."

For a month after the desecration there stood gaps between the graves, but the headstones have been replaced now and the grass replanted.

The destruction was denounced by the authorities and by visitors to the cemetery — "Today I am ashamed to be French," somebody wrote in the visitors' book — but the police have no suspects.

"It was a commando from Paris, extremists of the left or right, I am not prepared to say which," Mayor Michel Le Baron of Cintheaux feels. Others suggest a gang from Germany and some hint that the vandals had to come from the area because of the time needed to search out the graves in the many rows and corners of the cemetery. Nobody is comfortable with this thought.

"I came to salute those who fought against Nazism whatever their race or religion," somebody has written in the visitors' book. "The ingrates," another person said of the vandals, gesturing at a plaque in the cemetery wall. "The land on which this cemetery stands is the gift of the French people for the perpetual resting place of the sailors, soldiers and airmen who are honored here."

MAIDENHEAD, England (IHT) — Nobody, including the organization that cares for more than a million of them, seems able to explain why war graves are vandalized. "Mindless" is a word often used by officials of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission at its headquarters, a three-story modern building in this suburb of London. "The explanation is usually that somebody didn't have anything else to do so he or they decided 'let's go smash up a cemetery.' It's as mindless as that," explains an official.

"This is simply conjecture," he admits. "Very few vandals are caught, especially in politically inspired destruction." Such "politically inspired" acts — vandalism limited to religious or racial groups — are estimated at no more than 1 percent of all destruction annually.

Photographs are passed across his desk by the official, Gordon Cheater, formerly deputy director of works for the commission and now its director of information services. A Scot, he has worked for the commission for 27 years.

The photographs show a wrecked cemetery in Nassau, the Bahamas. World War II reached the island in training accidents, the bodies of sailors washing up on beaches and planes crashing during ferrying missions from the United States to Britain.

"Why would anybody vandalize a grave there?" Cheater repeats a question. "Why would anybody vandalize a grave anywhere?" he answers.

'Usually Low Key'

"No week goes by that we don't hear of some vandalism, but it's usually low key, just one headstone. Here we have a whole cemetery, more than 90 graves destroyed, and we suspect it was the outcome of a drunken Saturday night." Because of the expense, none of the Commonwealth cemeteries has watchmen.

A Commonwealth cemetery in Cologne has been vandalized twice in the last two years. "It seems as if they used a sledgehammer last year

and possibly drove a dump truck through the graves this year," another official says. "Perhaps the explanation is as simple as Nottingham Forest beating Cologne in a football match. Perhaps," he continues after a pause, "it is."

Even when vandals are caught, their motives are not investigated deeply. Misguided high spirits were blamed after a group of French students recently painted the words "Englais Rubbish" and the anarchist symbol, an A in a circle, on the war memorial at Lowestoft, England.

With 23,000 burial sites around the world, the Commonwealth War Graves Commission is less interested in motives than in upkeep. The commission represents Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and Pakistan although Pakistan withdrew from membership last year. South Africa continues to participate and pay its share of the £23-million annual budget, its last tie to the old Commonwealth.

By far the greater number of Commonwealth war dead resulted from World War I — 1,100,000 as against 600,000 in World War II. Of these dead, there are headstones for more than a million, with the rest mostly missing at sea but listed on war memorials.

In the 2,400 cemeteries constructed by the commission, both headstones and memorials are the targets of vandals and sometimes looters: Huge swords have been stolen for their value as scrap metal.

Caught in New Battles

New wars also have a way of disturbing the dead. Commonwealth graves lie between Turkish and Greek lines on Cyprus. The Israeli-Arab wars of 1956, 1967 and 1973 destroyed many Commonwealth cemeteries and others are being wrecked now in Lebanon.

These cemeteries will be restored when political conditions permit. After an act of vandalism, the commission moves more quickly.

"What we do after an act of mass vandalism, as in Nassau, is change the pattern of the headstones," Cheater explains. "Instead of vertical stones, we put horizontal ones. You can't knock one over, you can't lift it up because it's too heavy."

The stone used is botticino, quarried in northern Italy and described as "limestone, one stage off being a marble."

"We scoured the world to find it," Cheater says. "It's durable, able to withstand saline conditions, the best stone there is for the money." It stands in more than 140 cemeteries. From one grave each in the Canary Islands, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Martinique, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Puerto Rico, Togo and Venezuela is the 465,309 in France, the 170,747 in the United Kingdom and the 149,928 in Belgium.

The number grows every year since the remains of 40 to 50 dead from World Wars I and II are found annually. "Most are from World War I," Cheater says, "buried in the trenches and unearthed by digging for a new road or other construction."

Sometimes, from World War II, it will be a plane crashed in a forest and long overgrown. Recently there was a plane found at the bottom of a fjord in Lapland, when dredging began. We suppose the plane landed on the ice and then broke through and sank. The recovered bodies have been buried."

—Samuel Abt



The graves of some of the 2,953 soldiers buried at the Bretteville-Sur-Laize Canadian War Cemetery at Cintheaux.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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(Continued on Page 10)

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U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch
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Dec	74.25	74.17	74.10	74.00	+1
Nov	74.25	74.17	74.10	74.00	+1
Oct	74.25	74.17	74.10	74.00	+1
Sep	74.25	74.17	74.10	74.00	+1
Aug	74.25	74.17	74.10	74.00	+1
July	74.25	74.17	74.10	74.00	+1
Est. sales \$400; sales Tues. \$442					
Total open interest Tues. 29,285 up 9 from Mon.					
COPPER					
Dec	91.75	91.75	91.75	91.75	+2
Nov	91.75	91.75	91.75	91.75	+2
Oct	91.75	91.75	91.75	91.75	+2
Sep	91.75	91.75	91.75	91.75	+2
Aug	91.75	91.75	91.75	91.75	+2
July	91.75	91.75	91.75	91.75	+2
Est. sales \$200; sales Tues. \$215					
Total open interest Tues. 32,135 off 321 from Mon.					
SILVER					
Dec	107.00	107.00	106.90	106.90	-2
Nov	107.00	107.00	106.90	106.90	-2
Oct	107.00	107.00	106.90	106.90	-2
Sep	107.00	107.00	106.90	106.90	-2
Aug	107.00	107.00	106.90	106.90	-2
July	107.00	107.00	106.90	106.90	-2
Est. sales \$300; sales Tues. \$311					
Total open interest Tues. 22,590 up 39 from Mon.					
PLATINUM					
Dec	688.00	688.00	687.00	687.00	-1
Nov	688.00	688.00	687.00	687.00	-1
Oct	688.00	688.00	687.00	687.00	-1
Sep	688.00	688.00	687.00	687.00	-1
Aug	688.00	688.00	687.00	687.00	-1
July	688.00	688.00	687.00	687.00	-1
Est. sales \$140; sales Tues. \$146					
Total open interest Tues. 7,664 off 277 from Mon.					
GOLD					
Dec	611.00	610.00	609.00	609.00	-1
Nov	611.00	610.00	609.00	609.00	-1
Oct	611.00	610.00	609.00	609.00	-1
Sep	611.00	610.00	609.00	609.00	-1
Aug	611.00	610.00	609.00	609.00	-1
July	611.00	610.00	609.00	609.00	-1
Est. sales \$2,000; sales Tues. \$2,003					
Total open interest Tues. 145,285 up 1,461 from Mon.					

July 2, 1968

INCREASED				
Company	Per.	Amst	Pay.	Rec.
Mosco Corp	Q	.17	8-11	7-11
USUAL				
Company	Per.	Amst	Pay.	Rec.
Baldwin-United	Q	.35	9-12	8-25
Brenton Banks	Q	.25	7-29	7-11
Cleveland Corp	Q	.15	7-31	7-11
Consumers Power	-	.59	8-8	7-11

Western Tel.

Rosenblum Int'l	Q	35	9-8	8-7
Ryan Homes	Q	30	2-5	7-1
Sedco	Q	15	8-7	7-1
Sho Brands Corp	Q	18	8-13	7-2
United Paints/Paint Pwr	Q	45	8-1	7

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-monthly.

China Says It Meets

Quotas for Coal, Oil

PEKING, July 2 (UPI) — China, which set its energy-mineral targets in both oil and coal output, the Chinese news agency said today. It also said that the railways met passenger and freight quotas and that civil aviation carried 6 percent more passengers than in the first half of 1979.

China will produce 106 million tons of crude oil this year, the same as 1978, the agency said. At the end of June had reached 49.9 percent of its quota. The agency said that by June 25, Chinese coal mines had completed 447,000 yards of tunneling work, 59,000 yards ahead of target and a 9.5 percent increase compared with last year.

Rolls-Royce Denies Allegations of Bribe

LONDON, July 2 (AP-DI) — Rolls-Royce Ltd., the state-owned British aircraft engine manufacturer, said today that it had found no evidence to support allegations that one of its executives took bribes from an Italian company.

The allegations involving corrupt practices of Frank Turner, an ex-Fiat subsidiary engine manufacturer, were made in the House of Commons June 18 by opposition Labor MP Jeff Rooker. After a two-week inquiry, the company said there was no evidence that Mr. Turner had accepted a bribe for placing orders with the Italian firm.

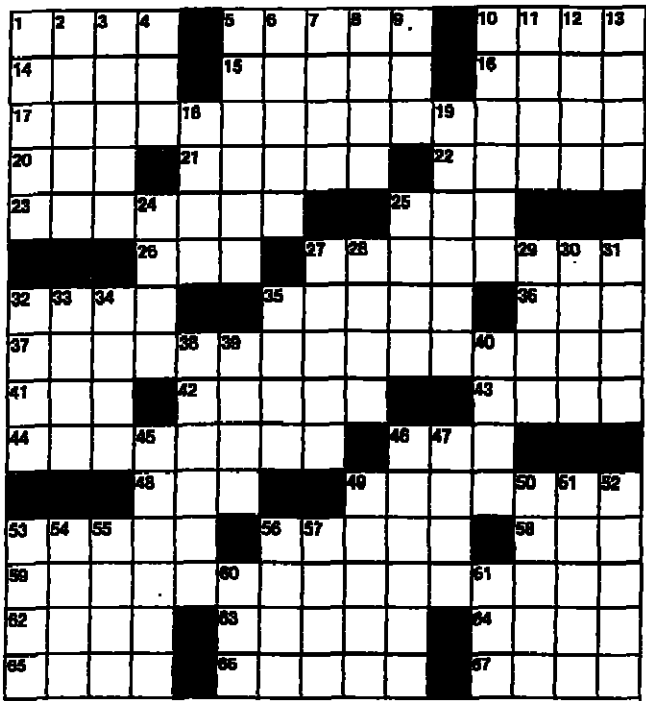
Ciscard to W. Germany

BONN, July 2 (Reuters) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will travel through West Germany next week on the first state visit by a French leader here since De Gaulle toured the country in 1962.

هكذا من الأهل

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Verdi heroine
 - Ski resort
 - Partridge's tree
 - Brumal blanket
 - Diamond
 - Describing Ben Jonson
 - German opera creation
 - Tolkien stamps
 - Lamb product
 - Delighting's fledgling
 - Jeane d'Arc: Abbr.
 - Division of "Billy Budd"
 - "The tumult and the dice": Kipling
 - "Thanks" —
 - Shallot's cousin
 - Prefix with classic
 - Italian opera
 - Latin paradigm
 - They're rolling in petrol
 - Alley Oop's bride
- DOWN**
- Models
 - Mus. piece
 - Autographed: Abbr.
 - Some are fireless
 - Tajo and Vinco
 - Thermoplastic
 - Black Hawk was one
 - French opera
 - Related
 - Dashing fellow
 - Observed
 - Catcher's gear
 - Chinese rebel of 1900
 - U.S. satellite
 - Pale
 - Silly
 - Dos and —
 - Cries of disgust
 - Obliquely
 - Cynical
 - Corneal cake
 - Goals
 - Kind of vote: Abbr.
 - board, for theatrical lighting
 - Road sign
 - Space
 - Depend
 - Southey's "The Curse of Kehama"
 - Adjust piano keys
 - Bye-bye
 - Chimney sweep's concern
 - Gives the cold shoulder to
 - What "Otello" and "Peter Grimes" immediately became
 - Data, for short
 - Dickens character
 - Spanish
 - "Journey over all the universe in —"
 - Cervantes
 - Priest at Lhasa
 - Scent
 - Scottish resort
 - Musical
 - Florentino
 - rule them with — of iron: Rev. 2:27
 - Fischer's castle
 - Agree
 - Ship carrying a fuel
 - Unfinished
 - Norman town
 - A Greek hero in the "Iliad"
 - Dwindle
 - Compass pt.

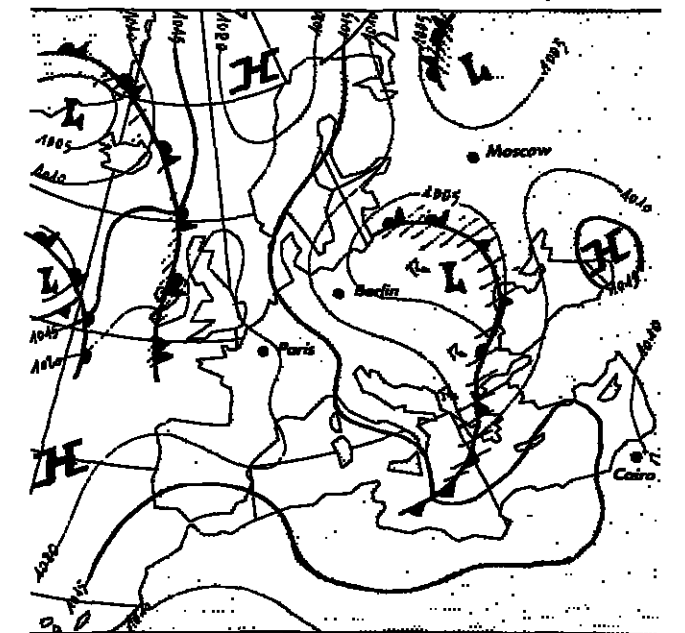
Solution to Previous Puzzle

DUALS TUBE TWENTY
ENROLL ORAL DUMB
CUCUCUPTINE NACA
SHIVITS FIVE OFTEN
AID UNITS
SHOCKERS SAC
PARA RECS GARS
ALIAS NIA ORALS
SEIZURE TROOP
TAN POOLSOAP
CASQUES DDE
ATTU EME ATOMS
NERT DIZZYTROUT
EVAL ETAGE BLOWE
SEPT REAR RESIST

WEATHER

C	F	Cond.	C	F	Cond.
ALGARVE	26/28	Fair	MADRID	23/26	Fair
AMSTERDAM	14/21	Overcast	MIAMI	27/30	Cloudy
ANKARA	20/26	Fair	MILAN	23/27	Fair
ATHENS	26/30	Fair	MONTREAL	17/23	Rain
BEIRUT	29/34	Fair	MOSCOW	22/27	Overcast
BELOGRADE	18/24	Showers	MUNICH	11/12	Rain
BELJIN	18/24	Cloudy	NEW YORK	24/25	Fair
BREUSSELS	15/19	Overcast	RICE	21/22	Fair
BUCHAREST	27/30	Cloudy	OSLO	17/23	Stormy
BUDAPEST	19/26	Cloudy	PARIS	17/23	Overcast
CASABLANCA	22/27	Cloudy	PRAGUE	17/23	Stormy
COPENHAGEN	14/17	Rain	ROME	23/27	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	24/29	Fair	SOFIA	26/29	Cloudy
DUBLIN	15/19	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	21/26	Fair
EDINBURGH	15/19	Overcast	TEHRAN	21/26	Fair
FLORENCE	22/27	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	31/36	Fair
FRANKFURT	14/17	Rain	TOKYO	17/23	Rain
GENEVA	14/17	Rain	TUNIS	26/29	Fair
HELSINKI	16/21	Cloudy	VIENNA	18/24	Overcast
HOUSTON	28/30	Fair	WARSAW	17/23	Rain
ISTANBUL	26/29	Fair	WASHINGTON	31/37	Fair
LAS PALMAS	24/27	Fair	ZURICH	12/15	Rain
LISBON	27/31	Fair			
LONDON	19/24	Fair			
LOS ANGELES	27/28	Cloudy			

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



Thunderstorm Warm Front
Rain Cold Front
Snow Occluded Front
Front Movement Quasi-Stationary Front

(Karl) Marx Made Easy and Bright Now Appears in Yugoslav Comics

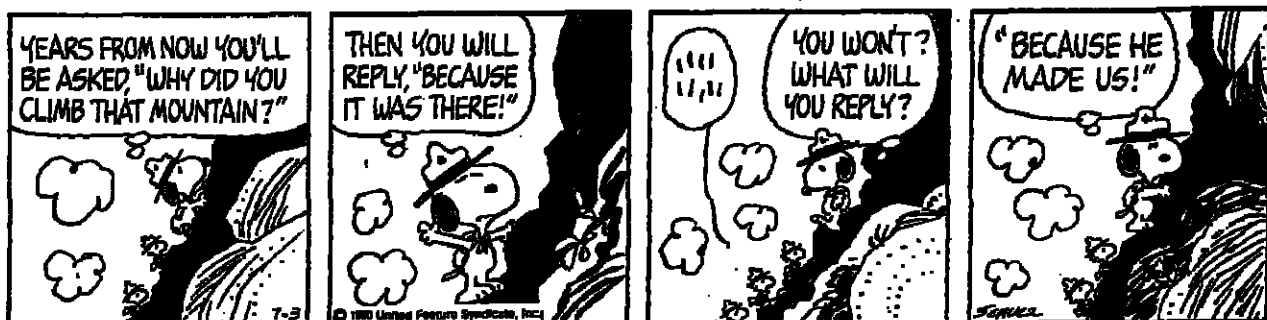
BELGRADE, July 2 (AP). — Yugoslavs put Karl Marx in the comics yesterday in a new attempt to tell the story of the ideological father of Communism.

Lenin is next, to be followed by Einstein and Freud.

"Time alone will give its judgment on this unprecedented cartoon series," the Belgrade newspaper Politika Ekspres said of the project. Student publishing groups from Belgrade and Zagreb are putting out the cartoon books to "present the personalities, works and ideas of great men of the 20th century to 15-year-olds."

The first issue of the new 160-page comic book carried a large sketch of Marx on its cover with a reader wondering: "Is he one of the Marx Brothers?"

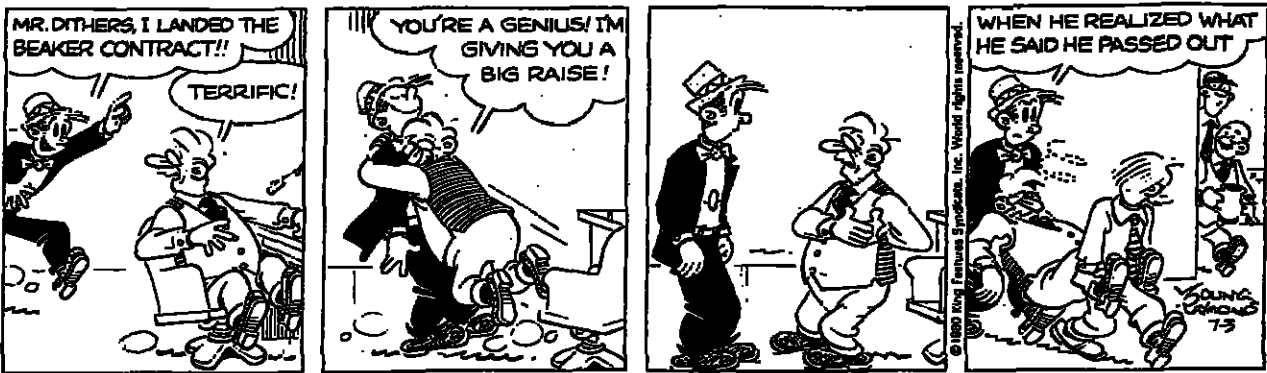
PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



BEE TLE B A I L E Y



ANDY CAPP



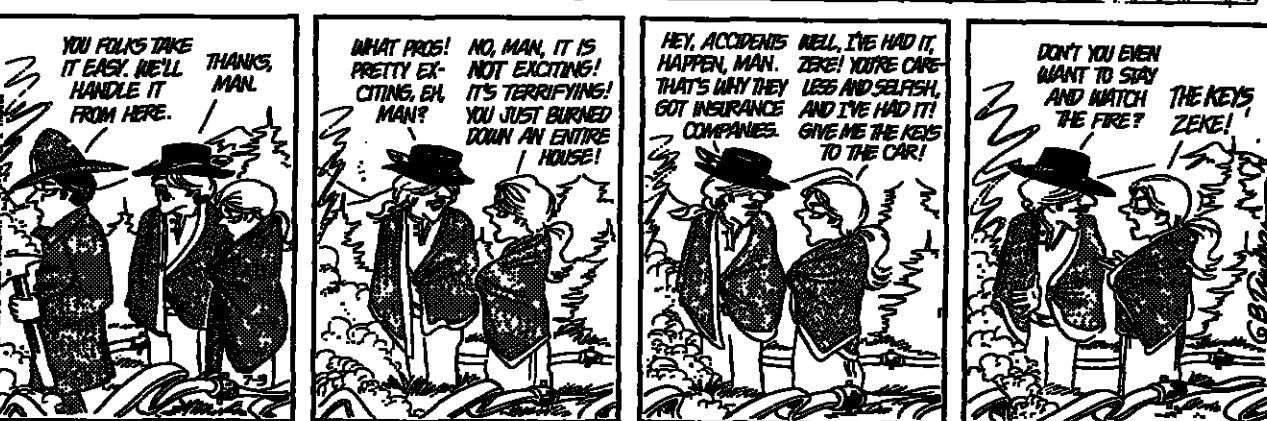
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ORFUR
VALEG
SMIHOD
TINVER

Answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: BALMY SAUTE INFECT FELONY

Answer: What the circus strong man turned burglar was — A MAN OF "STEAL"

DENNIS THE MENACE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer:

(Answers tomorrow)

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BOOKS

GIFTS OF DECEIT

Sun Myung Moon, Tongsun Park and the Korean Scandal
By Robert Boettcher with Gordon L. Freedman
Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 414 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by Anthony Marro

WHEN the first accounts of the South Korean influence-buying scandal surfaced in the United States four years ago, it looked as though they contained all the ingredients needed for a surefire, long-running media event: bribery, sex, exotic places and intrigue, and the spectacle of prominent people in uncomfortable positions. There was, it turned out, all this and less.

The numbers of congressmen involved proved to be few. The amounts of money spent on entertainment and bribes probably couldn't have financed the purchase of a single F-15 fighter. Many of the "lavish" parties hosted by Sun Myung Moon — widely and not entirely accurately described as a Korean Central Intelligence Agency operative — turned out to have been modest events at which people sat around on the floor eating raw fish. And as for exotic places...

"George," said William Hundley, the lawyer to fellow attorney George Koelzer shortly after Hundley's return from Seoul, "it's worse even than Newark."

False Aura of Glamour

All of which is not to say that there wasn't a story there to be written about it today. It's just that stripped of its mystery and false aura of glamour, the scandal involved little more than the sort of day-in, day-out, garden-variety corruption usually associated with municipal paving contracts.

The essence of the scandal is well-known: The Korean government, using both government officials and private businessmen such as Tongsun Park, set out to win friends in the U.S. Congress through the use of cash bribes, frequent entertainment and friendly women. The purpose was to help maintain support for military aid to Korea at a time when President Nixon was talking about withdrawing U.S. troops.

Robert Boettcher, a former House committee staffer, and Gordon Freedman, now a reporter for The Atlanta Journal, manage to recount the tale in extensive detail, and this is both the chief strength and weakness of their book. No one has told the tale as completely as they have, putting it into its proper historical and political context. But the story simply isn't compelling enough to sustain the weight of numerous, minutely detailed examples of pettiness, corruption, vanity and greed.

A major problem, as far as reader interest is concerned, is that these are mostly crimes without passion — the characters for the most part are shallow, boorish and dull. There is betrayal without treachery, corruption without specific victims and intrigue without danger or suspense. Tongsun Park for all his self-promotion and hustling, is not as interesting as Sammy Glick.

There is also a tendency by the authors sometimes to make more of all this than the evidence warrants, to portray as a menace things that were arguably more akin to a nuisance, and to overstate the threat to the American republic. The inactivity of the House Ethics Committee to investigate allegations of bribery-taking by congressmen, for example, is described as touching off a "crisis of confidence that resembled the effects of Nixon's 'Saturday Night Massacre' during Watergate" — which is like saying that the fire in the kitchen of the Hay-Adams Hotel two years ago resembled the destruction of downtown Baltimore in 1904. They constantly use words like "nefarious."

They also have the maddening habit of stating as fact what someone was thinking at a given time — which is something that they can't possibly know. And they seem to have missed one of the chief lessons of the whole scandal: Where influence peddlers are concerned, there often is a big gap between rhetoric and reality. Tongsun Park claimed to have much greater influence than he did, over many more congressmen than he did, and seems to have told Korean officials that he passed around far more money than was

the case. Yet on little more than his word, they state flatly that so-and-so received such-and-such, with no caveats, no qualifications, and no suggestion that maybe Tongsun wasn't always telling the truth.

That said, however, "Gifts of Deceit" nonetheless is a credible and valuable work, particularly when matched up against much of the coverage of "Koreagate," a William Safire dubbed it, by television and the press. Too often, it now clear, the media hyped the story, inflated the figures and made things far deeper and darker than they proved to be. The Boettcher-Freedman version also is important, because it manages to place the influence-buying campaign in its context of parallel efforts by the Rev. Sun Myung Moon — a self-proclaimed messiah, and sponsor of one of the most impressive fire works displays ever seen in Washington, D.C. — to make Americans think more highly of the Korean government and to cement ties between the two countries.

Most Americans with a casual knowledge of Moon's organization probably dismiss it as one of the nuttier sects, and Boettcher and Freedman don't do anything to dispel this. Here is how they deal with a central theme of Moon's theology:

"Moon is Perfect Adam, so it must be obeyed without question. Jesus, the most important Adam between the original one and Moon, attained spiritual perfection by was a flawed Messiah. His mission was foredoomed by John the Baptist, who spent his time baptizing people instead of becoming Jesus' obedient disciple for influencing the politics of the Herod regime. Making things worse, Jesus was a child of adultery, not immaculate conception, according to Moon. Mary was impregnated by Zachariah. Jesus had an unhappy home life because Joseph was jealous of Zachariah and resented Jesus. Since Jesus was incapable of perfect love, owing to his unwelcome upbringing, he was also unable to marry as intended by God."

But they also argue with considerable passion that Moon is much more than just a harmless religious leader of questionable merit, complaining that he has suckered in and manipulated thousands of young Americans, turning them into zombie-like creatures whose chief function is to raise money for his propaganda campaigns. Some of this is heavy-handed and probably subject to challenge, and they manage to sidestep the possibility that many "Moonies" more than likely would have drifted toward some sort of fringe religious group even if Moon and his church did not exist.

Villains and Heroes

They are effective in their assault on Moon, however, and he emerges from the book as a dangerous and hateful man who preys on weaklings and social misfits, using them for his own ends, while giving them little in return.

Moon is a principal villain in major U.S. institutions, including the Congress, the Justice Department, and although the authors tip-toe rather lightly here, the press, are shown as having performed rather badly. About the only people who come out of this looking good — a handful of congressional staffers and bureaucrats aside — are the defense lawyers such as Hundley, who represented Tongsun Park. They are not portrayed as heroes by any means, but it's clear that they did their jobs well enough that people who probably deserved punishment got off the hook.

"Gifts of Deceit" is a story of people manipulating other people for their own ends, of people selling themselves cheap, and of people compromising themselves for minor favors. It is, at bottom, a depressing book. It is not a book to take to the beach.

Anthony Marro is the Washington bureau chief for Newsday. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WHEN North opened one spade on the diagrammed deal, South had good reason to become excited. He launched into an undiminished youthfulness. When his partner admitted to possession of two aces and a king, he decided to shoot it out in seven no-trump. This was certainly a reasonable contract, for there were 12 top tricks and obvious chances for a 13th: A 4-3 club division, the fall of the spade jack, or a squeeze.

NORTH (D)
♠ KQ1043
♥ A74
♦ A962
♣ A5

EAST
♠ J9872
♥ K95
♦ 874
♣ 72

SOUTH
♠ 6
♥ Q10
♦ KQJ3
♣ AKQJ6

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West
1♠ Pass 4NT. Pass
5♥ Pass 5NT. Pass
6♣ Pass 7NT. Pass

Thanks to the key play of cashing the heart ace earlier, a Vienna turn of the queen into a three-ace suit against one opponent, the lead of the club jack now squeezed the grand slam was made, and the play went on.

West led the club ten.

